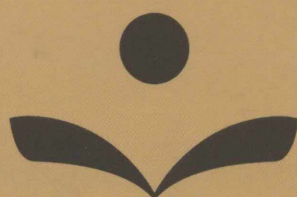


CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Highlights of External Evaluation Studies



साक्षर भारत

DIRECTORATE OF ADULT EDUCATION
NATIONAL LITERACY MISSION AUTHORITY
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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First Edition 2010 – 500 copies

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Printed at Rakmo Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi-110020

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ABBREVIATIONS

CEC	Continuing Education Centre
CF	Corpus Fund
EP	Equivalency Programme
GS	Gram Sabha
IGP	Income Generating Programme
IIPS	Individual Interest Promotion Programme
JSS	Jan Shikshan Sansthan
NL	Neo-Literates
NBT	National Book Trust
CBT	Children Book Trust
NLM	National Literacy Mission
NCEC	Nodal Continuing Education Centre
PLP	Post Literacy Programme
QLIP	Quality of Life Improvement Programme
RGF	Rajiv Gandhi Foundation
SRC	State Resource Centre
SLMA	State Literacy Mission Authority
TLC	Total Literacy Campaign
TSP	Target Specific Programme
VEC	Village Education Committee
ZSS	Zilla Saksharta Samiti

PREFACE

The review of External Evaluation Reports of Continuing Education Programme (CEP) assumes great significance as Total Literacy phase is almost over and more than 300 districts are in Post Literacy phase. It is expected that all the districts in the country would be in different phases of CEP by the end of 2009. The External Evaluation of CEP is done by the Empanelled Agencies of NLM. In previous years, Directorate of Adult Education has brought out the review of external evaluation reports of Total Literacy Programmes to understand the strengths and weaknesses of both the programmes as well as the agencies entrusted with the job. Since the programme of CEC has begun to assume the status of a community driven programme with the progressively increased participation of people and people centered organizations, the review has been necessitated now. The outcome of such exercise provides the basis in developing appropriate strategies for training/retraining the empanelled agencies before assigning them with further evaluation work.

The system of evaluation of CE programme is distinct from that of TLC and PLP because of the difference in perspective, focus and beneficiaries of the programme. While TLC and PLP are mainly based on volunteerism to impart basic literacy, CE programme is more of a holistic approach to lifelong education, life skills development alongwith the creation of basic infrastructure at the grass root level. Though the focus continues to be on imparting literacy to the non-literates, it is a step forward towards further evaluation/up-gradation of those skills and their subsequent application for the development of an individual and thereby the community.

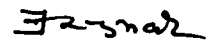
Since the empanelled agencies to evaluate all the literacy programmes are the same and also majority of them have already done the evaluation of TLC/PLP, and may do the evaluation of CE programme as well, it has become imperative to look into their ability to understand the changed focus of the programme and evaluation itself. Hence, all the 40 external evaluation reports of CEP (recently completed) have been analyzed by a Review Committee constituted by the National Literacy Mission. The

review done is given in two parts viz. Part-A : Review Reports and Part-B : Conclusions.

This report will be of immense help to the evaluators and researchers in understanding the difficulties faced in the evaluation process and help to devise ways to overcome the same to improve the quality of evaluation as well as programmes in future.

My sincere thanks are to Shri S.K. Bhattacharya, Assistant Director (Pub.), Shri Satish Kumar Sharma, Assistant Director and to Shri Amarjeet Singh Vohra, Assistant Director of this Directorate, for providing all the logistic support to the work.

I am grateful to Shri Mushtaq Ahmad and Dr. J.P. Dubey for their expert advice and help in completing the task in time.



Kusum Vir
Director
Directorate of Adult Education
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New Delhi

Part-A: Review of Reports

1. CHITTOOR (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Centre for Media Studies, New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	August 15, 1997
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	April 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	51 Continuing Education Centres (CECs) and 8 Nodal Continuing Education Centres (NCECs) were selected in consultation with ZSS. Other details of sampling procedure had not been given.
Tools used for data collection	FGD, survey instruments, questionnaires, for MLO (7), Preraks (51) and Assistant Preraks (15), Nodal Preraks (8), beneficiaries (190) non-beneficiaries (179) had been attached.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes. The analysis done was based on the data collected.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency was found to have gone through the CE proposal and used it in developing the parameters for evaluation in addition to the guidelines given by GOI.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	43.1% of the sample CECs had been located in Preraks' houses, 15.3% in schools, 13.5% in Panchayat buildings, 10% in temples etc. Majority of the centres (72%) were conveniently located and were easily accessible.
Furniture	Almirah to Petromax had been provided to all the CECs. The respondents had rated adequacy of furniture as very good.

<p>Books</p> <p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Sufficient number of books (747) and two Newspapers were available at each of the centres. Books were purchased from all the three sources – Government, Private and State Resource Centre.</p> <p>It was reported that adequate seating arrangement was available in only 28% CECs.</p> <p>Toilet facilities for males were available at 43% of CECs and for females at 33 % of CECs.</p> <p>75% of the CECs had been well lit. 75% of the CECs had drinking water facilities.</p> <p>Sports items like skipping rope, carom board, volleyball etc. were provided to each of the CECs. No reference to the availability of TV and other details of the facilities provided in the centres.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>According to the report, sustainability of the CECs was doubtful. Corpus fund of Rs.70,000/- had been generated already and any chance of increasing the same was found to be very low.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Educational qualifications of the functionaries had not been given in the report.</p> <p>All Preraks had been appointed by ZSS as per the guidelines given by the GOI.</p> <p>Three-fourth of the functionaries were trained at the district level while the remaining functionaries were given training at Mandal level.</p> <p>Convergence of issues and activities was reportedly inadequate as issues like small savings, plantation and bio-diesel were not dealt with in the classes. However, the evaluating agency had not specified why these issues were considered significant by it.</p> <p>Preraks and Assistant Preraks had maintained all the records in their respective centres and they were quite aware of the programme contents of CEP.</p>

<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>The evaluating agency had reported that noticeable changes had been found in community participation when it had interaction with the villagers and officials. It was reported that NGOs played key role in the same.</p> <p>The agency had also studied in detail the services provided by the information window of CECs, which was not given in the guidelines, but was one of the objectives of CEP.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>No details regarding mopping-up activities conducted in the report. However, it has been reported that the programmes like Akshar Sankranti and Akshar Bharat were organized in the district.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>747 titles of books had been supplied to each of the centres. The books broadly covered all the three categories - pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development. Content analysis shows that all the books were relevant to the learners and other readers. Books were found to be well illustrated, bound and pinned properly.</p> <p>It was also reported that both children and neo-literates visited the library regularly but no records had been maintained.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Under IGP 19 skill training programmes had been organized with Tailoring Course attracting maximum number of participants (9083). The participants in Auto Repairing Course were the lowest (5).</p> <p>Under QLIP issues like health, agriculture and housing had been covered. However, no information had been given in the report regarding programmes organized under EP and IIP.</p> <p>On the impact of the programmes organized by the CEC, the evaluating agency had reported that savings by the members improved manifold and they had become more health conscious.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Allocation of score was according to the analysis made in the report. However, details regarding the methodology were not clear.
2. Report was brief but missed out certain components of TSP.

3. Overall the district programme could be considered good as the evaluator had given the score of 66.5.

Recommendations : Nil

2. HYDERABAD (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Centre for Education and Development Research, Pune
Date of Commencement of CEP	December 18, 1997 but because of late receipt of the first installment, CEC started functioning from August 1999.
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	November 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling was done in accordance with the guidelines
Tools used for data collection	Interview scheduled
Did data collected been used in the report	Major part of analysis was based on data collected.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	It seems that the Project proposal of CEP was not examined by the evaluating agency.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	The CECs were easily accessible and mostly located in the houses of Preraks and Anganwadi centres.
Furniture	Furniture including carpets and folding chairs, steel almirah, ground table and roller black board had been supplied to all the centres.
Books	
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	According to the evaluator the space available for CECs were found to be inadequate. The report did not mention anything about the toilet facilities in the centres.
Facilities like	Lighting in the centres were found to be not enough.

lighting, drinking water, etc.	Drinking water facilities were available only in half of the centres.
Sports & recreational facilities	Sports and recreational activities had not been adequately reported.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u>	
Sustainability/ Community Involvement	Initially the community contributed to some extent to the corpus fund but stopped in between in view of irregular flow of Govt. grant to the district. Sustainability of the programme on its own was found to be uncertain.
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	Most of the Preraks and Assistant Preraks studied upto XIIth standard. Training was reported to be adequate but the number of trainees in each session was found to be too large. The evaluator did not study the performance of the Preraks.
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	Some officials from different development departments did visit the CECs but the frequency and purpose of the same has not been reported by the agency. The evaluator was found to have given high score for this indicator with no reason.
Mopping-up activities	According to the report, 57% people had become literate through Akshar Sankranti programme of the State Govt. However, the test administered by the evaluating agency showed that only 11.05% of the target learners had achieved the NLM norms.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	The report stated that the books supplied to the centres were on different topics of interest suitable to different learners and were in adequate number. The books included joyful reading, information, and on vocational skills development. The books were found to have been displayed properly at the centres. There were Mobile Libraries as well. The report also stated that library records were properly maintained. The Preraks conducted book reading sessions also. However, the agency had not done the content analysis of the books to find their suitability to neo-literates and students.

	The agency had also studied in detail the services provided by the information window.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	Out of the four TPS, two of them were distinct and clear - IGP and equivalency programme. They had been organized in most of the centres.

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Evaluation had been done according to the guidelines.
2. The quality of evaluation was quite satisfactory.
3. The CEP programmes were found to be successful except that a large number of illiterates were still there and equivalency programme had not been taken-up.

Recommendations : Nil

3. KARIMNAGAR (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Adult and Continuing Education, University of Madras, Chennai
Date of Commencement of CEP	Not mentioned
Date of Evaluation	November 2007
Date of Completion/Submission	Not mentioned

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling was done according to the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview scheduled.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	Not clearly stated in the report whether the project proposal was studied.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	Majority of the centres were functioning in public places. Sufficient space to organize the activities was available. Two-third of the centres were easily accessible.
Furniture	Adequate furniture was found in all the centres.
Books	247 titles of books were supplied to all the centres. All the centres were also getting two daily Newspapers.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	All the centres had adequate lighting facilities with sufficient ventilation.

Sports & recreational facilities	Games and sports materials were supplied to all the centres.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> Sustainability/ Community Involvement	<p>Most of the community members had doubt about continuance of CEP when Govt. grant stopped. However, the VEC members were willing to raise funds to sustain the take over of the functions of the CECs. However, the evaluating agency had not mentioned anything in the report whether any fund had already been raised.</p>
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	<p>Almost half the number of Preraks had studied upto under-graduate level and the remaining had studied upto Higher Secondary. 69% of the Preraks had previous experience as VTs for nearly 5 years.</p> <p>All the Preraks had got training. However, it was not clear about the duration of the training programme.</p>
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	The report did not give the extent of involvement of development departments in the centres and type of help they had extended.
Mopping-up activities	The report had some mention about the number of learners and the marks obtained in reading skills. But it had no reference whether they were mop-up learners and what level of test given to them.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	<p>The evaluator had not done the content analysis of books, suitability and relevance to the learners and style of presentation.</p> <p>Mobile library service was available in 24 CECs (out of the 55).</p> <p>Around 20 books were issued per day in almost half of the libraries and in the remaining centres less than 20.</p> <p>40% of the books supplied to the centres were on religion.</p> <p>Only in 5.5% of the CECs the books were arranged subject-wise and almost in 34.5% centres they were just kept in a heap.</p>

<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Out of the 4 TSPs, most of the centres had taken-up Income Generating Programme and Equivalency Programme as they were specific and most useful for the participants. Under IGP alone around 1026 persons were trained in vocational skills development programmes.</p> <p>The report stated that under equivalency programme 2738 persons had benefited. However, no details had been given in the report regarding enrolment in each batch, year of enrolment, textbooks used, role of NIOS etc.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Reporting was not in the sequence as given in the guidelines. Hence, there was some difficulty in understanding this report.
2. The indicators had not been studied properly with facts and figures.
3. With regard to sustainability of the programme, the community was found to be willing to help but was not ready to take over the responsibility of running the CECs. No Corpus fund created so far.
4. There was not much convergence with other development departments.

Recommendations : Nil

4. KHAMMAM (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Studies in Education, University of Mysore, Mysore
Date of Commencement of CEP	Not mentioned
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	November 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	The agency had followed the evaluation procedure as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Tools had been appended in the report.
Did data collected been used in the report	It was noticed that the details given at certain places were appropriate in the context of tools appended.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	It was found that the agency had used the CE project proposal while preparing the report.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	The agency reported that majority of the sample centres (37 out of 55) were located inside the village and almost all the centres were easily accessible. 30% of the centres were located in rented buildings.
Furniture	All items prescribed except TV, ground table and bicycle were found in all the centres.
Books	426 titles of books recommended by a committee were purchased from SRC, NBT, RGF and Children's Book Trust and distributed to the centres. The books were broadly under the categories pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development. The books were found to be suitable by the evaluator on all the parameters except the size.

<p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Darri and Tatpatti were used for seating. Only two centres had low table for Newspaper reading.</p> <p>Toilet facilities were available in those centres which were located in school buildings.</p> <p>Most of the centres were airy.</p> <p>Water facilities were provided either by hand pump or in an earthen pot.</p> <p>No details given in the report.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>Nothing had been mentioned in the report regarding sustainability and community involvement.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>All the Preraks had studied upto Xth standard. Motivation was an important criterion for selection of Preraks.</p> <p>95% of the Preraks had reported the quality of training as insufficient and poor.</p> <p>The performance of Preraks had been assessed by their public contact and regular six-day presence in the centres.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>No details pertaining to this aspect had been given at the appropriate place in the report.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Mopping-up programme was conducted and evaluation done. But no specific details given in the report by the agency. At one place it had been mentioned in the report that motivation was very low and efforts were not systematic.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>The details provided under this head were irrelevant with a few exceptions.</p> <p>Only one Newspaper in local language was available in the centres.</p> <p>The report stated that 65% of the Preraks had expressed that the books supplied on vocational training programme and equivalency programme were effective.</p>

	<p>The villagers and the beneficiaries had reported access to library as good.</p> <p>Libraries were open on all working days.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Formation of SHGs had been an achievement in this district. The SHGs had provided skill training not only to its own members but also to others in the village.</p> <p>QLIP had been organized almost in all the centres and the issues covered included health, family and society, food and nutrition, drinking water, sanitation, environment etc.</p> <p>The vocational skill development programmes organized under IGP included Tailoring, embroidery and leaf plate making.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Report had not been presented in the prescribed format.
2. Details of sustainability, performance of Prerak and details of TSP had not been given.
3. The CE programme in the district was found to be satisfactory in view of 60% score given by the evaluating agency.

Recommendations : Nil

5. CUDDAPAH (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Institute for Development and Communication, Chandigarh
Date of Commencement of CEP	August 15, 1997
Date of Evaluation	May 2007
Date of Completion/Submission	August 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Major part of analysis was based on the data collected. Analysis on the infrastructure facilities had been done based on the response given by the Supervisors and MLOs.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	Though there was no specific reference made in the report but it seemed it had been used to supplement the data gaps.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	All sample CECs were located inside the village. In big villages sub-centres were established.
Furniture	No information given regarding availability of Furniture.
Books	Books and reading materials were reported to be adequate by 90% Supervisors and 72% MLOs.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	50% respondents felt that seating arrangement was good though items used for the purpose had not been listed. Toilet facilities were available only in 30% of the centres.
	Drinking water facilities were available only in 30% of the

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>centres. No information had been given with regard to lighting.</p> <p>90% Supervisors and 48% MLOs felt that recreational facilities were adequate. However, around 50% MLOs denied the existence of any such facility.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>52% functionaries felt that the programme was sustainable. 70% functionaries reported cent per cent involvement of communities.</p> <p>No reference in the report regarding corpus fund.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Training had been given by ZSS and SRC.</p> <p>60% Preraks had training twice with the duration of 5-10 days.</p> <p>83% functionaries felt that the training given was sufficient.</p> <p>97% Preraks were satisfied with their work in the community.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Open school, DRDA and family welfare departments were part of planning and organization of activities. Lions Club, Rotary Club, Bharat Vigyan Kendra participated in Material Preparation, Health Camps Awareness Generation Programmes, Blood Donation Camps etc.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Efforts made had been listed to mobilize learners and volunteers. It had been found that the mop-up activities were popular. However, no other details had been given.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>400 titles of books in three categories – pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development supplied to the centres. As per the issue register, learners were found to have liked the books on pleasure reading and information.</p> <p>It was reported that 96.6% books were in simple language. However, other details not given.</p> <p>All the Supervisors and MLOs reported that the Libraries were run on all working days both in the morning and evening. Storage and display of books were also good.</p>

<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>As per the report the enrollment was high under EP.</p> <p>Need assessment of possible beneficiaries was conducted with the help of SRC, STEP, DRDA, etc. Vocational courses had been conducted on washing powder making, cycle repairing, tailoring and fashion designing.</p> <p>SHGs had about 4000 members with a minimum membership of eight in each group.</p> <p>Under IIP, film shows, health awareness camps, baby shows, savings, immunization, environment and community services had been organized.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Reporting was not proper. Voluminous data had been collected but the same were not used properly in the reporting.
2. It was understood from the report that CE Programme in this district had been organized well.

Recommendations : Nil

6. NIZAMABAD (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Adult and Continuing Education, University of Madras, Chennai
Date of Commencement of CEP	Not mentioned
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	November 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Not mentioned.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	The data collected had been used in the report.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	Not mentioned.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	The centres were located in schools and Panchayat buildings and were easily accessible. The rooms were small, but kept clean. They were airy.
Furniture	Furniture including chairs, tables were provided to all the centres, but inadequate in number.
Books	750 titles of books were supplied to the centres.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Not mentioned.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	Drinking water facilities were available in the centres.

Sports & recreational facilities	Sports and games items were supplied to all the centres.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> Sustainability/ Community Involvement	The Panchayats had not committed to fund the CE programmes. However, they helped both in cash and kind and also in locating the centres in Panchayat Bhawan. There was a strong indication of sustainability as the district had already raised Rs. 28.00 lakh for corpus fund.
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	Most of the Preraks were Xth standard pass and had served earlier as VTs. They were given four days training. The performance of the Preraks could be judged indirectly but had not been reflected in the report. Because of the satisfactory achievement of the centres, it seemed that their performance was satisfactory.
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	Almost all development departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Health had made it a point to hold their meetings in CECs. The VEC also met at the CEC. Thus, the CEC had become a focal point in the village. The record of meetings were properly maintained.
Mopping-up activities	No mention about the mop-up programme in the report. However, some mention was there about the achievement of learners in reading, writing and arithmetic.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	The evaluator was found to had done content analysis on 100 books. It was found that the books were written in simple language and content relevant to the users. The report did not provide any detail regarding the services provided by the library.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	Some information under Income Generating Programmes and Equivalency Programme had been given by stating that some persons had been trained in tailoring, embroidery, etc. The report also mentioned that more than 3000 neo-literates were covered under the Equivalency Programme.

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Presentation of the report was unorganized and had not followed the guidelines in reporting the infrastructure components and delivery of the programme.
2. The CE programme in the districts was found to be going on satisfactorily.

Recommendation : Nil

7. WEST GODAVARI (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Council for Social Development, Hyderabad
Date of Commencement of CEP	Not mentioned
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	June 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Data collected had been used in the report.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	
Infrastructure Components	
Location	Centres were located in community halls and schools and were easily accessible.
Furniture	Tables and chairs supplied to the centres were inadequate.
Books	504 titles of books were supplied to all the centres.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	There was proper seating arrangement in the centres but no separate space earmarked for women. Toilets were available in 71% centres.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	All centres had proper lighting arrangements. 75% had electricity. Drinking water was available in most of the centres.

Sports & recreational facilities	Adequate space for sports and recreational facilities were available only in 25% of the centres.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> Sustainability/ Community Involvement	Rs. 72.90 lakh had been collected as corpus fund which had been deposited in a bank. It was expected to double after the fixed deposit period was over. Looking at the quantum of the corpus fund, the community might be able to continue the programme after the Govt. grant was discontinued.
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	52% Preraks were under-graduates and 48% post-graduates. Community members and participants had good opinion about the performance of the Preraks. 80% Preraks were trained for three days. 30% had 4-5 years of experience of adult education.
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	It seemed that the agency had not understood properly the purpose of this indicator. However, Preraks were found to have collected materials from various development departments for the information window.
Mopping-up activities	Out of 7.30 lakh illiterates in district, 5.00 lakh were enrolled. The evaluating agency gave a test to a number of sample learners. It was reported that 43.3% qualified.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	This had not been studied properly. The report reflected mostly the opinion of Preraks and community members. No information regarding storage of books, reading sessions by Preraks, number of books read by the learners. Content analysis of books had not been done. Suitability of books to neo-literates and students not explained. Language and style of writing not commented on.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	Equivalency programmes introduced in some centres. It was indicated that some learners had got class V certificates. IGP programmes were introduced in 830 centres. The vocational courses included soap making, basket weaving, embroidery, etc.

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The indicators of sustainability, quality of books and services rendered, convergence with other departments, equivalency and income generating programme had not been studied in detail.
2. On the whole, it seemed that most of the CECs were running well. Perhaps it was one of the few districts which had raised as much as 72.90 lakh as corpus fund.
3. There was a necessity to strengthen equivalency and Income Generating Programmes.

Recommendation : Nil

8. MANDI (HIMACHAL PRADESH)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Institute of Development and Communication, Chandigarh
Date of Commencement of CEP	March 1998
Date of Evaluation	August 10, 2002
Date of Completion/Submission	August 2002

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

<p>Sampling Design & Methodology</p> <p>Tools used for data collection</p> <p>Did data collected been used in the report</p>	<p>Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.</p> <p>Interview schedule.</p> <p>Different types of interview schedules had been used to collect information, opinion and data from the field. It seemed that the schedules had been filled and data collected by the Coordinators and other persons from the same district. It was not technically correct. The team members should not have been from the same district and state as it was an external evaluation.</p>
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	
<p>Infrastructure Components</p> <p>Location</p> <p>Furniture</p> <p>Books</p> <p>Seating</p>	<p>The centres were located near the residences of beneficiaries. Only 8% centres had no rooms worth the name but 92% had some accommodation. The centres functioned at different times.</p> <p>One alimarn and a table were provided to almost all the centres.</p> <p>36 titles of books were supplied to 57% centres only. As high as 43% centres had no books at all.</p> <p>Dari was provided to all the centres. All the activities took</p>

<p>arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>place in the same room.</p> <p>It was reported that in 72% of the centres, seating arrangement was inadequate.</p> <p>Toilet facilities were available only in 31% centres.</p> <p>Electricity was available in 54% centres and drinking water facilities were available in 56% centres.</p> <p>Kabaddi, Volleyball and Tug of War were the most popular games. However, the report did not clearly indicate the number of sports items supplied to the centres.</p> <p>Folk dances and folk songs organized in all the centres. Local artists participated in the cultural programmes in almost 74% centres. Religious festivals, pilgrimage to religious places, discourse by religious leaders had been organized in 35-45% centres.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>This most important component had not been studied by the agency at all.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>From the report it was found that all the Preraks were educated and qualified. They were selected both by the community and ZSS.</p> <p>Though caste and occupation of Preraks had been given in the report, no mention was there regarding their past experience.</p> <p>All the Preraks had been trained for 2-3 days.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>The evaluator had not studied this component well. It was simply reported that 65% of the centres had collaboration with other departments in environment building etc. Frequency of visits of specialists from other departments, problems discussed etc. had not been reported.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Door to door survey was conducted as part of mopping-up activities and 1397 non-literates identified.</p> <p>Primers found to have been not available in 40% of the centres. It was reported that 333 learners could not achieve NLM norms in 9 centres.</p>

	<p>This was no way of evaluating the outcome of mop-up activities. The evaluator should have given the TLC test paper to analyze the success rate.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>In 16% centres mobile libraries had functioned.</p> <p>35% centres reported that the books supplied were relevant to the needs and interest of neo-literates. Books were on social and cultural topics.</p> <p>According to Preraks, the language used in the books was simple and the type face was bold enough for the neo-literates to read.</p> <p>Instead of doing content analysis of the books to find out their suitability, it had reported only the opinion of Preraks and about different aspects of the books.</p> <p>The agency had not evaluated the services rendered by the information window.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>SHGs had been formed in 9% of the centres. At this stage, organization of equivalency programmes and IGP were still in the offing. ZSS was in the process of getting sanction for the project.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The infrastructure aspects had been covered well. But other important components like sustainability, planning and convergence, mop-up activities and quality of books had not been properly and adequately evaluated.
2. The agency had not given scores to different components as contained in the indices of first evaluation.
3. All of the programmes seemed to have been running quite well. However, library books were not supplied to almost 43% of centres.

Recommendation : Nil

9. BANGALORE CITY (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Adult and Continuing Education, SNDT University, Mumbai
Date of Commencement of CEP	January 2003
Date of Evaluation	April 2007
Date of Completion/Submission	August 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	Not mentioned
Infrastructure Components	
Location	Centres were located in different places like schools, municipal corporation buildings and Prerak's homes. The location of the centres was convenient to 56% beneficiaries only. Others had problem of access. But since they were located in Bangalore city slum areas, there was not much choice.
Furniture	
Books	Books were available in 92% of the centres. 529 books had been supplied to all the centres. But it was reported that 80% beneficiaries had not used them at all. Mostly they were stacked in trunk boxes.
Seating arrangement & toilet	The beneficiaries sat on dari and chairs and in 18% centres they sat on floors.

<p>facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Toilets were available in the centres, though not for exclusive use of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Centres had sufficient light and were well ventilated.</p> <p>Majority of the centres did not have fans or fans did not work. 28% of the centres did not have drinking water facilities.</p> <p>Musical instruments and items of indoor games were available in a large number of centres.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>All nodal centres and 70% of the CECs had Ward Saksharta Committees. No step had been taken to raise corpus fund. Only 4% CECs collected fees from beneficiaries. 20% CECs had established partnership with NGOs for running the programmes, which included youth, mahila mandals, religious trusts and JSS. In 50% of the CECs, local people were involved in taking decisions. The Bangalore City Saksharta Samiti had tried to make the programme a Peoples' Programme.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Minimum qualification of Preraks was SSC appeared. 76% did not have previous experience of working in literacy programme.</p> <p>78% Preraks were trained. Duration of training was for 3 days. Each batch had 70 trainees, which was too large for any effective training.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>58% CEC had Information Window, which provided information about the development and welfare programmes. CECs had network with government departments, NGOs and JSS. Most important networking was that all the Preraks were provided with names of development departments, names and phone numbers of contact persons.</p> <p>70% of the CECs involved the community members in organizing different programmes.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>It was reported that 500 adult learners were tested out of which 43.39% had qualified. Other details not given.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running</p>	<p>Library services were used by more than 75% women. Only 30% CECs received Newspapers and magazines regularly. Content analysis of books had not been done.</p>

library	Other information about suitability of books, source of purchase, etc. not given.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	Since no funds were provided, Target Specific Programmes had not been undertaken.

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Quality of evaluation was good except that the content analysis of books had not been done. Format of report was as per the guidelines. More information should have been given about the mop-up programme.
2. Considering that the centres were located in the slums of Bangalore City, most of the programmes were well organized and carried out successfully, especially the services provided by the Information Window.
3. It was appreciable that Preraks were given the list of development departments, names and telephone numbers so that they could approach the officers directly.
4. Convergence with other departments, NGOs and other social groups was good.
5. However, sustainability was weak. Not much effort had been made to collect corpus fund.
6. 70% CECs had effective Ward Saksharta Committees.

Recommendation : Nil

10. CHAMRAJANAGAR (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Education and Development Research Centre, Pune
Date of Commencement of CEP	August 1, 2004
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	March 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

<p>Sampling Design & Methodology</p> <p>Tools used for data collection</p> <p>Did data collected been used in the report</p>	<p>Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.</p> <p>Interview schedule.</p> <p>Yes.</p>
<p>Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency</p>	<p>The project proposal was studied by the agency.</p>
<p>Infrastructure Components</p> <p>Location</p> <p>Furniture</p> <p>Books</p> <p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p>	<p>27 centres out of 50 were not located properly and their accessibility was difficult.</p> <p>One almirah, a book shelf and a clock were available in all the centres. Plastic chairs were also provided.</p> <p>507 titles of books were supplied to all the centres.</p> <p>The evaluator had only observed whether the participants sat on the floor or on Jajam and allotted a score of 4 out of 5 without studying this component in more detail.</p> <p>Only those centres had toilets which were located in schools.</p> <p>Ventilation in the centres was good. Electricity was not available in all the centres as the connections were disconnected because of non-payment of bills. Drinking</p>

<p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>water facilities were available in the centres located in schools and Preraks' homes, but not in other centres.</p> <p>Indoor game items were available in all the centres but not outdoor game equipments.</p> <p>Recreational equipments like dholak, Khanjira, colour TV were available in all the centres.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>Since the grant from the Government came late, 30% of GPS made contribution from their funds to keep the centres going. Many of the Gram Panchayat members were not aware of CE programmes and their role in the same.</p> <p>More informed members of GP reported that they were asked by the Preraks to attend the training programmes, pay for the Newspapers and electricity bills. According to the opinion leaders, the CECs were rendering useful services.</p> <p>No information had been given about community efforts to raise fund to continue the centres.</p> <p>No mention of corpus fund.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Out of 102 Preraks 41 were SSLC, 44 are PUC and 17 were graduates. They had previous experience as VTs.</p> <p>All the Preraks were trained.</p> <p>A study conducted revealed that the Preraks were performing their duties well. 86% felt that they had developed self-confidence due to the programmes in the centres.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Officers from Police, Tax, Women and Child Welfare departments visited the centres. All had provided information about the work of their departments, facilities available, etc.</p> <p>Mahila Samakhya conducted literacy camps.</p> <p>World Vision of India conducted several programmes in Gundlupet block. They had adopted 32 villages and had conducted literacy and JGP programmes.</p>

Mopping-up activities	ZSS had directed each Prerak to make 30 persons literate within 6 months. That way, about 23,100 persons were to be made literate in a year. The MIS also gave rosy picture of success. But, field investigation showed that mopping-up programme had not started at all. The learners were not interested to attend the classes. Preraks also did not make any efforts as they were not paid for quite some time.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	<p>The report revealed that out of 60 books evaluated, only 46 books were found to be suitable to the learners.</p> <p>The price of books ranged from Rs.15 to Rs.35.</p> <p>Some of the Preraks had arranged the books subject-wise and some according to the registration. Some others had simply dumped them.</p> <p>The timings of the library were according to the convenience of the borrowers. Some Preraks had operated mobile libraries as well.</p> <p>Number of books issued per day ranged from 2 to 8.</p> <p>In certain centres the supply of Newspaper was regular and in some others it was not.</p> <p>Some Preraks promoted reading habit through book reading sessions.</p> <p>Through information window useful information had been passed on to the beneficiaries.</p>
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	Since no funds were provided, Target Specific Programmes had not been undertaken.

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The quality of evaluation was very good. All components of the First External Evaluation had been evaluated. Superfluous and unnecessary information had been avoided.

2. The CECs were found to be having the following problems:

- More than 50% of the centres were not located properly and were not easily accessible.
- Electricity was disconnected because of non-payment of bills.
- Many GP members were not aware of CE Programmes and their role in helping the centres. They were only asked to participate in functions and meetings.
- Community had not made any efforts to raise corpus fund.
- The mop-up programme was found to be poor. The Preraks almost did nothing to motivate and teach the illiterates.

Recommendation : Nil

11. CHITRADURGA (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Social Work, Lucknow University, Lucknow
Date of Commencement of CEP	February 6, 2001
Date of Evaluation	May 22, 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	Not mentioned

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	It seemed that the agency had studied the project proposal but the extent of its use in reporting was difficult to make out.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	57.19% centres were located in Gram Panchayat Bhawans and others in private houses and schools. Majority of the centres had one room and a hall. The centres were accessible to all the people.
Furniture	45% of the centres had almirah. All the centres had tables and at least 6 chairs.
Books	
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	No mention about seating arrangements in the report. However, it was reported that less than 6% of the centres had toilets facilities.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	Many centres had sufficient lighting since electric supply was good. All the centres had drinking water facilities.

Sports & recreational facilities	All CECs and NCECs had TV, indoor game items, musical equipments.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> Sustainability/ Community Involvement	No information about sustainability in the report. About the community involvement, the report had simply mentioned that the centres had Village Education Committees, the members of which helped in locating the centres, organizing health camps, sports and cultural activities, formation of SHGs etc.
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	Majority of the Preraks were intermediate and high school pass. About 20% were graduates and post-graduates. Most of them had past experience of working in similar programmes.
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	Not mentioned.
Mopping-up activities	<p>During TLC, out of 4.13 lakh illiterates, 2.57 lakh had become literate. This meant that there was a backlog of 1.56 lakh non-literates in the district at the end of TLC.</p> <p>No data on PLP was given. It was reported that classes for non-literates had been conducted in all the centres. 44.64% of the centres had identified and enrolled 50 learners per centres. It seemed, a large number of illiterates were left out at this stage also.</p> <p>The mop-up programme was found to be quite weak. Only about 29% had become literate through this programme.</p>
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	All centres had approximately 500 books, two Newspapers and three magazines. They also ran mobile libraries. On an average the library users were - 32% neo literates, 27% school drop-outs, and 32% general public.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	Not much information given.

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Majority of the VEC members had no knowledge about the centres and their role.
2. More than half were of the opinion that the community would be able to take over the centres. 79% said that the people would be able to raise sufficient funds to continue the centres.
3. All the centres seemed to be functioning well. They were properly housed and easily accessible. Many had the facilities like electricity and drinking water.
4. The Preraks were qualified and experienced and they were able to organize the programmes satisfactorily.

Recommendation : Nil

12. DEVANAGERE (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	State Resource Centre, Indore
Date of Commencement of CEP	Not mentioned
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	December 2006

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	It seemed that the agency has studied it. But had not clearly mentioned.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	The Centres were located in Panchayat Bhawans, school buildings and Aganwari centres. They were easily accessible.
Furniture	Chairs, tables, almirahs were given to all the centres.
Books	238 books and Newspapers were provided to each of the centres. They were kept in almirahs. 60% of the Preraks had read the books themselves.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Seating arrangements were adequate.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	More than 85% centres were well ventilated and had adequate lighting. More than 70% had enough space and drinking water.

Sports & recreational facilities	Indoor and outdoor game equipments were in all the centres. However, recreational items not provided.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> Sustainability/ Community Involvement	<p>Preraks had been identified and selected through newspapers and in consultation with local committees.</p> <p>36% community members had given donation in kind including books. But all such books were suitable only for the students of higher classes.</p> <p>13% community members had given financial support.</p> <p>ZSS had not taken any definite steps to prepare the community to continue CEP after the government grant was discontinued.</p>
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	<p>64% Preraks had got education between Xth and XIIth standard. 9% were graduates and only 6% had experience in adult education.</p> <p>All Preraks were trained.</p>
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	68% Preraks said that they organized Churcha Mandals regularly. Discussions were on functioning of Panchayat, on govt. schemes, health and sanitation issues etc. However, no detail was given about who lead the discussion and what was the number of participants.
Mopping-up activities	Under mop-up programme around 1,36,749 target learners were identified. They had completed different primers. The district result was only 38.62%.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	<p>The evaluator had done content analysis of books. They were - 24% stories, 28% on biography, 23% on health and agriculture. The language used was found to be simple in story books. Biography books had long sentences. Books on health, agriculture were tough to read. 52% books were printed in type size (22-24 pts), which the neo-literates could read easily. 48% books were printed in small type (14-18pt) which only school children were able to read. Around 16-20 books were issued daily.</p> <p>77% Preraks reported the existence of information window. However, no details of services rendered, number of people benefited and types of forms given were available.</p>

<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>166 SHGs had been formed with 16-20 members in each SHG. They had taken up various economic activities like dairy farming, masala powder making, petty shop keeping and animal husbandry.</p> <p>ZSS had not taken-up equivalency programme.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The agency had provided sufficient data and had done the content analysis of books. But had not followed the sequence as given in the guidelines.
2. CEP was functioning well. However, ZSS had to make serious efforts to prepare the community to sustain the centres after Govt. grant was discontinued.

Recommendation : Nil

13. DHARWAD (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Society for Integrated Rural Development Infrastructure, Hyderabad
Date of Commencement of CEP	Not mentioned
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	September 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Schedules used and the same had been appended. However, it was difficult to ascertain the extent to which data had been used in the report.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	No reference had been made.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	66.6% centres were located in Panchayat building, 23.6% in schools and 9.7% in private buildings. As per the report locations of the centres were easily accessible but the space available was inadequate in majority of the centres
Furniture	The centres had sufficient furniture and roller board.
Books	890 titles of books had been supplied to all the centres. Majority of the books were of general interest, vocational skills development and stories. Magazines and Newspapers were also provided to all the centres.
Seating arrangement & toilet	Seating arrangement seemed to be good and all the centres had toilet facilities.

<p>facilities Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Lighting was adequate.</p> <p>Volley ball, skipping rope, carom board and TV with dish antenna had been provided to all the centres.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>According to the report each village had a VEC with the school Headmaster as the convener. The VEC met once in a month.</p> <p>Response to donations, membership and corpus fund creation was reported to be weak. Though tools prepared had such inputs (referring to fund collection, library membership etc.) but the same had not been analyzed and reported.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Preraks were both secondary school passed and graduates. 34.1% Preraks of sample CECs were females.</p> <p>All Preraks were given 5 days training which according to them was sufficient. However, the evaluator had not reported anything about the performance of the Preraks.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>There was some reference about convergence, i.e. meeting of functionaries of different development schemes. However, there was no reference about the role played by the Preraks and Nodal Preraks in organizing such meetings.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Not much detail had been reported and without any significant reference and analysis the agency had allotted a score of 10 for this activity.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>It was reported that the guidelines were followed in the purchase, pricing and variety of books. However, No content analysis had been made.</p> <p>Organization of library had also not been reported as per the guidelines.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>The programmes organized by the JSS had been reported under the IGP.</p> <p>Under QLIP awareness generation activities had been reported.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Scores allotted to both physical and programme parameters did not match with the details provided under various categories i.e. sustainability had not been understood but a high score of 8 out of 10 had been allocated. Details of mop-up were not provided. Tools were also not enclosed.
2. Report was not presented in the prescribed format.
3. It was difficult to assess the overall performance of CE Programme in this district from the report.

Recommendation : Nil

14. HAVERI (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	State Resource Centre, Pune
Date of Commencement of CEP	December 27, 2000 (date of sanction)
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	October 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Tools annexed in the report.
Did data collected been used in the report	Some of the analysis pertaining to infrastructure indicated that the information collected from the functionaries and opinion leaders had been used in the report.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	Some of the details provided indicated that the agency had scanned the proposal but no comment had been made.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	All the centres were housed in public buildings like Panchayat Bhawans, schools and religious places and were within the reach of the beneficiaries. Timing of the centres were scheduled as per the local convenience.
Furniture	83% of the centres had sufficient furniture.
Books	273 books were supplied to all the centres. Purchase of the books had been done in accordance with the guidelines and care had been taken to procure books from all the designated sources. The books were of three grades and quite popular.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Toilet facilities were reported to be available as majority of the centres were located in public buildings.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Rooms were mostly big and ventilated.</p> <p>Water supply was available as majority of the centres were located in public buildings.</p> <p>Sports materials were available in almost all the centres and were used by the villagers regularly.</p> <p>49 CECs had Tabla, Matal Tala and Khanjiri.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>Village headmen were quite active in majority of the villages. 11 CECs had attempted to create corpus fund with some success.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>All Preraks were educated between VIIth standard and graduation.</p> <p>8 day training was given to the functionaries. From the report it seemed that the average size of the batch was more than 100, which was very high.</p> <p>Details of training in terms of content and resource persons had been provided.</p> <p>Nodal Preraks made regular visits to CECs.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Almost all the centres reported to have organized Charcha Mandal. Topics covered included child labour, poverty, health, water and environment.</p> <p>Information window functioned to provide information on SJSRY, IAY, formation of SHGs, etc.</p> <p>Illiterate Gram Panchayat Members and others were given vocational training.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>It was reported that 10,547 persons had been made literate. However, evaluation result had not been compiled and analyzed.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>Details of books, variety and content analysis had been given in the report. Content analysis showed that books were as per the standard in print size, graphics, pricing etc.</p> <p>It was reported that library facility worked satisfactorily.</p> <p>News magazines were available in all the centres.</p>

	Walls of the centres were well decorated.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	185 SHGs were established. Tailoring classes were held in two villages. In most CECs, vocational training programmes were organized with the help of other departments like DRDA and Women and Child Development. With the help of health functionaries, steps had been initiated to stop the old religious practice of 'Jata', in which people neither comb hair nor clean it.

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Evaluation report suffered from various defects like quality of books, absence of content analysis and achievement of mop-up programmes.
2. According to the report, the CEP was implemented well in the first two years.
3. Overall the district programme was satisfactory.

Recommendation : Nil

15. MYSORE (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune
Date of Commencement of CEP	January 2002
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	June 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Schedule, observation and other tools.
Did data collected been used in the report	The agency had carefully analyzed the data collected through the schedule, observation and other tools.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	It seemed the agency had used the basic information from the proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	96.93% of the beneficiaries reported adequacy of space though it was only one room. All CECs were located at public places like temples, schools and were easily accessible.
Furniture	Blackboards, chalks, chairs, tables, charts etc. were available at each centre.
Books	Books were stacked in shelves.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Mats were used for seating. Not all centres were equipped with toilet facilities.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	Not all centres were equipped with electricity and drinking water.

Sports & recreational facilities	91.95% beneficiaries reported the adequacy of sports materials. Majority of the CECs had TV. Only two centres had computer.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> Sustainability/ Community Involvement	No comment had been made on this. A small amount of Rs. 3800 had been collected under corpus fund.
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	The report stated that 80% of the Preraks had received training and of this 70% had been trained twice. No other details pertaining to the qualification and appointment had been given. It was reported that those CECs where Preraks were active worked efficiently, particularly in Mysore (U), Nanjangud and T. N. Pura taluks.
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	Issue of collaboration with SRC, DRV and government scheme had been highlighted. Other details were lacking.
Mopping-up activities	The test conducted on 261 learners had shown that 85.44% had cleared the test. Though there was difference among taluks, overall it was reported to be very good.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	Classes were conducted everyday and the average attendance was reported to be 31.86 people per day.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	Variety of vocational programmes had been organized. Under IGP, Agarbatti making training programme had 40% participants against the painting course in which only 7.06% participated.

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The report and analysis was the product of correct methodology.

2. The agency had deviated from the evaluation objective and laid too much emphasis on analysis of literacy achievers. Essential details on sustainability TSP books, libraries were grossly missed.

Recommendation : Nil

16. TUMKUR (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Adult Continuing Education and Extension, S V University, Tirupati
Date of Commencement of CEP	November 2001
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	June 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Tools had been appended.
Did data collected been used in the report	It was noticed that the details given were appropriate in the context of tools appended.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	No reference had been made to this effect.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	CECs were mostly housed in the Government and other public buildings. Accessibility in terms of distance and timing were reported to be very good.
Furniture	All CECs and NCECs were provided with the required type and number of the furniture.
Books	It had been reported that in all 1354 titles of books were supplied to the centres. Content analysis had shown that the books were based on the need and interest of the beneficiaries. The books were purchased as per the guidelines. Reading arrangement was good.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	There was no reference in the report regarding toilet facilities.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>All centres were well ventilated and lighted. There was no reference about the drinking water facilities.</p> <p>Carom board, volley ball were provided to the centres. Nodal centres have TV sets, which were found to be in working condition.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>It had been reported that the Gram Panchayats were active in day-to-day functioning and ready to guide. In some cases Panchayat members were extending financial help in meeting the honorarium of the Preraks and electricity bills. But the agency did not find sufficient evidence to report the status of the centres after the withdrawal of government funds.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>44% of the Preraks were degree holders.</p> <p>Ten-day training programme in two parts had been given to all the functionaries.</p> <p>A training handbook titled 'Vikas' was prepared for the purpose of training in 2001.</p> <p>Library management was found to be not very good.</p> <p>Since 78% Preraks were women, it helped the wider participation of women in the programme.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Some efforts of convergence had been reported. A reference of JSS providing multiple training to the beneficiaries in vocational areas had been made but the participation of beneficiaries was found to be very low (13%). It seemed the evaluating agency had failed to understand the significance of this component and could not make proper assessment.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>The agency had administered the literacy test on mop-up learners of Kalike-Galike (learning and earning programme) and the achievement rate was reported to be 58.5%. However, the test paper had not been annexed.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>Reading materials supplied to each centres were of three categories i.e. pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development. A detailed management system of running the library had been indicated.</p> <p>Content analysis had been made. The issue and stock</p>

	registers showed that the beneficiaries borrowed books for use.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	262 SHGs were formed in the district through the intervention of Preraks. Detailed list of the same was provided. Only sporadic attempts had been made about the organization of quality of life improvement programme, income generation programme and equivalency programme as fund for Target Specific Programmes were not available.

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Evaluation quality was good.
2. The guidelines had been followed strictly.
3. CE programme had largely been organized with success (60% achievement).

Recommendation : Nil

17. UDUPI (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Public Administration, Lucknow University, Lucknow
Date of Commencement of CEP	Not mentioned
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	July 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Had neither included as a chapter on methodology nor had mentioned how the sampling was done.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Data collected had been used.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	Had studied the Project Proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	The CECs were located in own buildings, community halls, Panchayat Bhawans and were easily accessible.
Furniture	
Books	519 books were provided to the CECs and those were properly displayed. Record of books was maintained.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	No details given in the report regarding seating arrangement. The centres which were located in schools had toilets.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	The centres which were located in schools had play ground and drinking water.

Sports & recreational facilities	Recreational equipments were provided to all the centres. Sports and indoor game items were found in all the CECs.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> • Sustainability/ Community Involvement	It seemed that the evaluating agency had not understood this component. It had only reported that ZSS had given the responsibility of selecting place for centres and selection of Preraks to the community.
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	Out of 507 Preraks, 496 had education upto secondary and 11 were graduates. They belonged to the local community. Six days training had been given to them. 85% Preraks were able to recall the 4 Target Specific Programmes particularly Equivalency Programme and sources from where they could get information. But only 20% knew the functions of Information Window. 70% Preraks were able to organize different programmes properly.
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	Information relating to the job opportunities, loan, training facilities were collected from different sources and provided to people. District officers, bank managers were also invited. The evaluating agency had not mentioned if there was any involvement of other development departments like agriculture, health, cooperative etc.
Mopping-up activities	The agency tested 397 learners, out of which 304 had attained NLM norms. But the agency had not given any information regarding the number of non-literates in the district and what level of test paper was administered.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	25% of the books were on information, 25% on vocational skills development and 55% on reading for enjoyment. No other details were available in the report.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	Under IGP, 1174 people had been given training on tailoring, bee keeping, etc. 1017 SHGs had been formed. Total savings was reported to be around 2.00 crore. But the agency had not mentioned anything about the problems faced by the trainees in procuring raw materials and marketing and

	<p>also their earning per month.</p> <p>Under Equivalency Programme it was reported that a number of persons had got benefited.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The evaluating agency had neither included a chapter on methodology nor had shown how the sampling of the centres was done. It had also not studied the sustainability of the programme and less information had been given about the mop-up programme.
2. It seemed that in certain respects the CECs were doing quite well. They had good infrastructure. Number of books supplied to the centres was found to be adequate and records were also well maintained.
3. Convergence with different departments was found.
4. Information window was providing useful information to the people.
5. A large number of people had been given occupational training but it was not clear about the impact of the training given.
6. However, the district was found to have not done much for the continuity of the centres.

Recommendation : Nil

18. UTTARA KANADA (KARNATAKA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Madras School of Social Work, Chennai
Date of Commencement of CEP	April 2002
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	September 2006

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	FGD was organized for all the categories of Target Specific Programmes with stakeholders. However, data tools have been referred to but not annexed.
Did data collected been used in the report	Analysis at few places indicated that the field data collected through tools was used in the report.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	It seemed the agency had seen the CE proposal and used some of the basic data but no analysis had been given except for the number of CECs sanctioned.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	60% of the sample CECs were located in schools, government buildings and other public places. Majority of the centres were in single room, conveniently located and were accessible.
Furniture	Almirah, desks, tables, benches and stools were found in all the centres. Gram Saksharta Samiti purchased the furniture.
Books	630 titles of books were available in all the centres. Content analysis of 300 books indicated that family welfare dominated with 20% followed by health. Books were purchased from all three sources - Govt., Private and SRC.

<p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Preraks used bicycle for mobile library. Mats were used in the centres and the walls were well decorated.</p> <p>Since majority of the CECs were located in schools and other public places, toilet facilities were available.</p> <p>Lighting arrangement and space were found to be inadequate.</p> <p>Seven items of sports were provided to all the centres. TV and radio sets were also given to CECs.</p> <p>A few cultural instruments like tabla, harmonium, etc. were found to available in all the centres.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>VEC had emerged as a strong structural and functional unit in the village. Wherever the village Pradhan was the head of the VEC it worked very well.</p> <p>From the report it was understood that one Shri Vasant Hegde, who was awarded Rs. 25,000/- for his outstanding work by LIC donated the same to corpus fund. However, no other effort like enrollment in library and other membership was reported to increase the fund.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>All the Preraks were above secondary level and were appointed as per the guidelines.</p> <p>It was reported that all Assistant Preraks and Preraks were trained by the Resource Persons from NABARD, Agriculture, ZSS etc.</p> <p>70 % of the Preraks felt that the training given to them was good and appropriate.</p> <p>Assistant Preraks and Preraks were found to had maintained all the records.</p> <p>Assistant Preraks and Preraks were quite aware of the programme contents of CE.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Only sporadic reference was given in the report regarding collaboration of CE with agriculture and Health departments.</p> <p>It was noticed from the report that information window was a better point of convergence.</p>

Mopping-up activities	Targeted non-literates were 28,376 out of which 88% was enrolled and 43% was made literate. Other literacy programmes like Saksharta Samman, Kalike Galike were also instrumental in making people literate.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	<p>630 titles were provided to all the centres. Books were categorized subject-wise and stacked in the almirah. Readers included both neo-literates as well school going students.</p> <p>All three categories of books were found to have been purchased as per the norms and they included pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development.</p> <p>Charts, posters and magazines were also available at the centres.</p> <p>The content analysis showed that 118 books were useful to Grade-I learners, 85 for Grade-II and 100 for Grade-III learners. All the books were reasonably priced.</p>
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	<p>District Industry Centre had coordinated with CEP for Skill Development Programmes. In all 18 training programmes had been organized with tailoring dominating the maximum number alongwith cycle repairing course.</p> <p>Under QLIP, tree plantation, literacy fest, family welfare, nutrition, sanitation, etc. were among the 192 programmes conducted.</p> <p>Cultural programme dominated IIPP.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The report contained a number of achievements.
2. Methodology adopted was comprehensive and reporting was found to be good. But tools were not annexed.
3. The CE Programme was found to be a success.

Recommendation : Nil

19. IDUKKI (KERALA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Studies in Education, University of Mysore, Mysore
Date of Commencement of CEP	October 2, 1998
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	January 2006

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	Not clear in the report.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	All of the CECs were located within the village or at places which were easily approachable. Almost all of them were housed in buildings owned by the Panchayats. 50% had proper ventilation. All the rooms were airy.
Furniture	Almirah, desks, tables, benches and stools were found in all the centres.
Books	50% of the centres had separate rooms for the library and Newspaper reading. Since the Panchayat or club libraries were also attached to the CECs, they had more than 1000 books. 150-200 were found suitable for neo-literates and students and the rest were for the general public. 3 out of 20 centres had mobile libraries as well. 3-4 Newspapers and 4-5 magazines were found in each centre.

<p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>90% centres did not have toilet facilities.</p> <p>10% centres had electricity. All the centres had proper facilities for drinking water.</p> <p>Facilities for indoor and outdoor games were available in all the centres.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>In Kerala the CECs were permanent institutions. They were funded from the plan budget of the Panchayats. The Presidents and members of the Panchayats at different levels were responsible for looking after the programmes and providing necessary funds.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>7% of the Preraks were graduates, 73% were pre-degree and 20% were SSLC. Minimum eligible qualification fixed was SSLC. Some Preraks had more than 5 years of experience in adult education.</p> <p>15 days training had been given to all the Preraks by the SRC and ZSS. Training covered all the areas of their work and responsibilities.</p> <p>Rs.13.50 lakh had been given by the three tier Panchayat. The district level Literacy Mission had funds and assets (building, accessories, land etc.) to the tune of Rs. 7.32 crore.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>In Kerala execution of all development work was the responsibility of the three tier system of the Panchayats and not that of the District Administration like in other states. Adult Education had been accepted as one of the development programmes and was funded by the Panchayats. There were district, Block and Gram Shikshan Samitis headed by the Presidents of the Panchayats. The Presidents coordinate all development programmes including Adult Education. Similarly there were Municipal Saksharta Samitis headed by Municipal Chairman and ward Councilors.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>The TLC figure 1991 had shown that there was a backlog of 11,450 illiterates. But during PLP, the enrolled illiterates had been 1,94,357. Most of the illiterates belonged to tribal communities and persons speaking Tamil language.</p>

	<p>Literacy classes for them were still continuing.</p> <p>Literacy rate of Idukki in 2001 was 88.58%.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>Books supplied were for general, vocational skill development and joyful reading. Since the type size of books was found to be too small (12 to 14 points), they might not be suitable for neo-literates. Books should be in 20-24 types so that they could read them easily.</p> <p>The library was open to all from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all working days. 6-8 persons borrowed books everyday. 20% of the libraries delivered books at the doorsteps of the beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Equivalency classes for class IVth, VIth and Xth had started in 2000. Upto 2004, 1915 persons had completed their courses. There were 4829 students in the ongoing classes. All of them had received the textbooks free of cost.</p> <p>Under IGP, training had been given in candle and soap making, tailoring, paper bag making, screen printing etc. About 1,79,573 persons had been trained in various skills. 7580 had got self-employment and secured jobs. 6000 families were using the products. Income generated was used to run the centres and to create the corpus fund. Majority of them earned Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/- per month.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. This was an excellent evaluation. The components of the First External Evaluation as given in the Guidelines had been studied. Hence, the performance of each component could be judged easily. All findings were supported by facts and figures.
2. All the CECs were functioning very well. They had become focal point of learning, mixing with each other and carrying out cultural activities.

Recommendation : Nil

20. KASARGOD (KERALA)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Studies in Education, University of Mysore, Mysore
Date of Commencement of CEP	October 2, 1998
Date of Evaluation	January 2005
Date of Completion/Submission	April 2006

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Data collected had been used.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	It was studied by the agency.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	96% of the centres were located in their own pukka buildings. They were easily accessible to women and children. The rooms were big.
Furniture	All the centres had almirah, desks, tables and chairs. But the quantity was found to be inadequate.
Books	The centres had separate place for library and reading room. 300-500 books were provided to the centres. 60% had no Newspapers and magazines.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	90% of the centres did not have toilets.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>80% had no proper ventilation. The rooms were dark. Only 10% had electricity, 90% did not have drinking water facilities.</p> <p>60% centres had sewing machines. 10% had embroidery machines. All had candle and soap making equipments. 1.6% had computers.</p> <p>No facilities for indoor and outdoor games.</p> <p>There was enough space for conducting Balwadis, dance, music, poem recitation, drawing, quiz, art and craft competitions.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>In Kerala running Adult Education programmes including CEP was the responsibility of Panchayats. During 2004-05, the Panchayats at different levels had given Rs.11,59,579 for CEP, during 2005-06, Rs. 14,14,000. There was found to be no problem of sustainability. The Panchayats had taken over the responsibility to fund them from their own budget. Therefore, all the CECs were permanent institutions in Kerala.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Since Kerala was a highly literate state, almost all the Preraks and Assistant Preraks were either graduates or pre-degree. Only those who had experience in adult education programme had been selected as Preraks. Training varied from 2 days to 6 months including crash residential training. Most of them were trained for two days. All the necessary functions of CEP had been covered in the training. It was also focused on the development of personality and effectiveness in running the programme with the help of different departments.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>All centres worked with the cooperation of the 3 tiers Panchayat system which was a unique feature of Kerala state. All of them had District, Block and Gram Saksharta Samitis. Gram President was the Chairman of the Samiti. Even there were ward Samitis with the ward member as the Chairman.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Because of high rate of literacy, this variable was not relevant in the case of Kerala.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>100 books had been picked up and analyzed by experienced persons. 85% books were for the neo-literates. Language was found to be simple, type size 12 to 14 points, which was small for neo-literates. According</p>

	<p>to NLM Guidelines type size for neo-literates should not be less than 20 points for easy reading. Type size of 12 to 14 pts. could be suitable for students.</p> <p>Content was relevant and informative. The libraries and reading rooms were kept open from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on all working days. 3-5 persons borrowed books per day from the library. 8-10 persons come to read Newspapers and magazines.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Equivalency classes were organized for Classes IVth, VIIth and Xth between 2000 to 2005. In all 1865 persons participated in it. Most of the beneficiaries had passed their exams.</p> <p>A separate Equivalency Examination Board had been established by the Govt. of Kerala. No course fee was charged. Majority of the students were females. Almost all received the textbooks free of cost.</p> <p>Under Income Generating Programme, a number of training programmes were conducted by Community Polytechnic which included umbrella making, soap, chappal, aggarbatti making, tailoring etc. The training varied from 3 days to one year. 60% were able to start their own business. Majority of them earned between Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1000/- per month. 80% faced the problem of marketing, 60% financial problems and 50% with lack of equipments.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. This was an excellent evaluation. All components had been studied and supported by necessary data. Component of books should have been analyzed more systematically by using content analysis method. The agency had collected data from the field by using a number of interview schedules by well-qualified research team.
2. Adult Education including CEP was under the overall control of Panchayati Raj Institutions which was an excellent example for others.
3. Except that a large number of centres had no light and toilet facilities, all the CECs were running well in all respects.

Recommendation : Nil

21. AJMER (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	December 1997 (project sanctioned)
Date of Evaluation	June 2004
Date of Completion/Submission	September 2004

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule and observation.
Did data collected been used in the report	
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The report contained the details of programme and achievement of TLC and PLP. This showed that the agency has used the CEP proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	Out of 55 CECs, 37 were located inside the village and 18 a little outside in schools or other public buildings. All CECs were accessible to the beneficiaries.
Furniture	Chairs, ground table, rollers, maps, charts and other equipments were given to the CECs. TV sets were provided to only NCECs.
Books	The books had been purchased on the recommendation of a Committee and the price ranged between Rs.10 to Rs. 20. Books were from all the three categories and were stacked and displayed properly. Major suppliers of the books were RGF, SRC, CBT and NBT.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Durries and Tatpattis were used for seating purposes at all centres.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Lighting was reported to be adequate in all the centres.</p> <p>Sports items had not been mentioned in the report.</p> <p>Regional songs dominated the cultural activities.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>The agency reported that Gram Sabha had made no commitment to take over the programme in future.</p> <p>Individuals, Gram Sabha and organizations had adopted 13 CECs under the adoption scheme.</p> <p>It was reported that a corpus fund of Rs.13.00 Lakh had been generated.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Out of the 55 sample Preraks, 5 were VIIIth std. pass, one IXth std. pass, and 49 were between secondary and graduate level. They had been selected through the Sarpanch and Gram Sabha by ZSS.</p> <p>Training was imparted to different categories of functionaries on CE objectives including literacy, role and function, motivation, library management, documentation, CE organization, discussions etc. for 1-5 days duration in small batches of 30.</p> <p>The agency had reported that in some cases Preraks were very effective and the beneficiaries appreciated them. The records were also maintained very carefully.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Planning of the activities at the CEC level was always in consultation with the villagers. According to the directive by the District Collector, all the meetings at village and block levels were held at the CEC/NCEC on Fridays wherein Patwari was the Rapporteur.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Very scanty information was available under this head. According to the report, CECs had 100% attendance of mop-up learners.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>In total 426 titles of books were available at all centres. Books were properly categorized, stacked and displayed at CECs. Walls were well decorated with the development and health posters.</p>

	<p>Content analysis of the books had not been done.</p> <p>Opening and closing of the library were maintained properly.</p> <p>Library management was good and information window was functional and had forms of 11 development schemes for beneficiaries. Average issue of books ranged between 35-122 at CECs.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Under IGP 7000 SHGs had been formed with 91,800 members. The SHGs received Rs. 10.16 crore as loan. It was noted that two SHGs had returned the loan to the bank.</p> <p>Some SHGs were in chalk making, others in growing medicinal plants.</p> <p>EP had taken a formal shape with neo-literates entering into formal system through Grade-A and Grade-B examination having equivalence of Illrd and Vth std. by following NIOS syllabi. So far 7343 neo-literates had passed class Illrd and 3650 class Vth examinations.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Overall reporting indicated that the agency had used proper method to evaluate both physical as well as programme components of CEP in the district. However, content analysis of books had not been given.
2. The report missed out certain details and had not been organized properly. The success of SHGs was commendable and the agency had been able to focus the report on these aspects adequately.
3. Agency reported that CE programme was organized systematically.

Recommendation : Nil

22. AJMER (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	Second External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Centre for Agrarian Research Training and Education, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Date of Commencement of CEP	1997
Date of Evaluation	
Date of Completion/Submission	January 2008

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	All categories of tools were extensive and were annexed in the report.
Did data collected been used in the report	The report included observations flowing from the data thus collected.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	Not mentioned
Infrastructure Components	
Location	The report stated that there existed a strong infrastructure.
Furniture	50% of the sample centres were located in government buildings and all were accessible.
Books	All prescribed furniture were provided to CECs.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	645 books and 2 Newspapers were available at each CEC. It was reported that seating arrangement was ok but no details given.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	Toilet facility was available only at 65% centres. Lighting arrangement was adequate at 90.90% centres

Sports & recreational facilities	<p>and drinking water was available at all CECs.</p> <p>Seven sports items were provided to each CEC.</p> <p>No reference to TV sets.</p> <p>Cultural activities were organized regularly.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>Local involvement/participation was very high, but 40% of the respondents only felt that the VEC would not be able to raise enough funds to sustain the CEC programme. It had been reported that the District had created a corpus fund of Rs 16 lakh.</p> <p>SHGs were formed in 1009 villages.</p>
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	<p>All the Preraks were qualified and has education above VIII std. Half of the Preraks were females.</p> <p>Training of Assistant Preraks and Preraks was conducted twice in small groups.</p>
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	<p>A detailed list of agencies and programmes had been listed as part of the initiative to develop convergence.</p> <p>Information window also worked effectively.</p>
Mopping-up activities	Mop-up was a success with 72.90% pass percentage in the sample learners.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	<p>426 titles of books were available at CECs and two sets at NCECs. Books were purchased as per the norms.</p> <p>50% books were pleasure reading, 25% information and 25% on vocational skills.</p> <p>Content analysis had been made.</p> <p>Respondents felt that 60% books were interesting.</p> <p>It was also reported that privately published books had more difficult words.</p> <p>Issuance register showed that there were regular users of library.</p>
Delivery of the four	Training programmes for neo-literates/SHG members had

target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	been organized under IGP in 2007. Under EP, books had been prepared in the line of NIOS for the three levels of beneficiaries. Enrollment had been done, classes conducted but no result was shown. Under QLIP and IIP activities were conducted.
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Evaluation was of good quality. The agency had used the first evaluation of CE programme completed in 2004 for further analysis.
2. Report was properly organized and includes a careful analysis of CEC programme and had accommodated the weightage accordingly.
3. With 79.20% achievement the district seemed to have done quite well.
4. Some of the suggestions given in the report like improving the access, enrichment of CECs and uninterrupted flow of funds needed to be taken care of.

Recommendation : Nil

23. ALWAR (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	State Resource Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	July 2003
Date of Evaluation	December 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	March 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency found to have studied it carefully.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	Except 18% of the centres, all were located in public places. 96% were easily accessible.
Furniture	One table, one chair, one steel almirah were provided to each CEC.
Books	A set of 678 titles of books was found to have been supplied to each CEC.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	The participants sat on daris. 7.5% of the centres had toilet facilities.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	Rooms were well ventilated. 49% had electricity. Since no patromax or lanterns were provided to the rest of the CECs it meant that half the centres had no proper arrangement of light. Drinking water was available in only 15% centers.

Sports & recreational facilities	Indoor and outdoor game items and musical instruments of good quality were provided to the centres.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> Sustainability/ Community Involvement	Management Committees with the Sarpanches, school HMs etc. were in place in 90% of the centres. They provided full support to them. A number of members were involved in different programmes of the centres. They had donated a clock to each centre. In addition some items of furniture, sewing machines, glass and utensils were also donated by them. The corpus fund of about Rs.29.00 lakh had already been collected. Money had been given by participants and general community members also.
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	Majority of the Preraks were VIIIth std. pass. 40% were graduates and post graduates. 60% had previous experience. They were trained for 10 days.
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	The evaluating agency had not reported this aspect properly. No information regarding the specialists visiting the CECs, their departments and the frequency of their visits.
Mopping-up activities	Out of 1,09,926 non-literates in the district, 14,450 had got enrolled in mop-up programme. A sample of learners had been tested by the evaluating agency to find out how many of the PL-1 learners had enhanced their level of literacy. On the other hand the agency should had given the TLC level test paper to show how many had achieved NLM norms.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	Books for Grade I & II learners were negligible. 64% were on joyful reading. Content of 93% of books was found relevant. 93% had been purchased from private publishers. No books were purchased from SRC. Alwar had introduced a novel system of library membership. On an average each centre had 94 library members. Each member paid a fee of Rs.25/- per year. Thus a huge amount of Rs.28.80 lakh had been raised from the members alone. The information window functioned quite well. 12 types of forms like Ration Card, Handicapped Assistance and Insurance Schemes were available in all the centres. Most frequently sought information was related to agriculture (17%), Pension Schemes (15%) and Poverty Alleviation schemes (11%).

<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Under Equivalency Programme, 16,794 neo-literates had been enrolled, out of which 83% had appeared and 74% had passed.</p> <p>Under IGP, 1995 persons had been given skill training in toy making, tailoring, patch work, etc. Only a negligible number of beneficiaries earned a sum of Rs. 20 to Rs. 600. In addition, 483 SHGs had been formed with 1070 members. Out of 55 sample SHGs, 40 were linked to banks.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. All the components of the first evaluation had been studied in the sequence they appeared in the guidelines and also in depth. On the minus side, the agency had administered PL-1 level test to the mop-up learners instead of administering TLC level test.
2. Content analysis of books had not been done.
3. All the programmes were found to be running well, except the mop-up due to which still a large number of illiterates were left in the district. This was one of the few districts, which had introduced membership fee for the use of library and raised funds. Some amount had been contributed by the Panchayats as well from their own funds.

Recommendation : Nil

24. **BANSWARA (RAJASTHAN)**

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Haryali Centre for Rural Development, New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	January 1, 2001
Date of Evaluation	November 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	March 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	All data tools referred had been annexed in the report.
Did data collected been used in the report	The report was based on the data collected and field observation.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The project proposal had been used in evaluating the achievement.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	None of the sample centres were in rented locations. 86% of the sample centres were located in easily accessible places.
Furniture	All centres were not given almirah and rack. A tin box was given for storage purpose. Wall clock was available at 95% centres.
Books	All the centres had about 1275 books. Average number of books available per centre was 308. Books had been purchased from all the three sources - Govt., Private and SRC. One daily Newspaper was available at 81% centres.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Durries were used for seating purpose. 70% centres had toilet facilities.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>86% centres had lighting arrangement, 91% centres water facilities. Petromax was provided to only a few CECs.</p> <p>Walls were found to be well decorated. Timing of the centre was well displayed.</p> <p>Though most preferred game was found to be Kabaddi, seven items of sports had been provided to each CEC.</p> <p>TV, cycle, radio musical instruments were also available at many centres.</p> <p>Regional songs and dance were popular cultural programmes.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>43% of the community members knew the need to take over the CECs in the near future.</p> <p>96% of the beneficiaries felt the CEC was doing a good job. ZSS had asked each Panchayat to contribute Rs. 1000 to corpus fund. Total amount available was Rs.3,25,000/-. No reference to the membership and other ways to collect money for corpus fund.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>81% sample Preraks had earlier been VTs in TLC. All had been trained for three-day in-group of 44 to 80 on CE objectives and programmes. No other details provided.</p> <p>No details of training, content and frequency was provided.</p> <p>It was reported that the Assistant Preraks and Preraks were trained and worked attentively. They read Newspaper, books and were able to run the information window to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Assistant Preraks and Preraks were quite aware of the programme contents of CE.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Convergence was a low-key affair. Reports of participation by the Government Department were referred to in plenty, and particularly the agriculture department.</p>

Mopping-up activities	The backlog of TLC and PLP calculated by the agency worked out to 1,49,264. But ZSS used the figure of 75,285. No further details provided.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	<p>Content analysis of 29 books made available only showed the three categories of books on pleasure reading, information and vocational skills. Agency had categorized the books based on the preference of readers also.</p> <p>39% books had been purchased from the private publishers which were reported to be unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Books were arranged subject-wise and stacked in boxes (58%) shelves (17%) and Almira (19%) and the remaining on display outside.</p> <p>Preraks had on an average read 38 books and were able to recommend the books to learners.</p> <p>Of the total library users, 66% were neo-literates.</p> <p>At information window, forms of development schemes were made available to people.</p>
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	<p>EP had been conducted in collaboration with NIOS. In the last four years, 948 learners had got enrolled for Grade-A and Grade-B and 818 passed the exams.</p> <p>IGP originally planned for 980 but could meet the target of only 431 beneficiaries.</p> <p>Those trained for paper making improved their earning much more than those trained for rope making.</p> <p>125 SHGs had been formed with 9 members on average in each SHG. 83 SHGs had registered with banks. Average income of the members was Rs.315/- per month.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Report covered all aspects of evaluation and as per the guidelines.
2. Agency had used the tools and analysed the achievement based on the data thus collected.
3. Based on the report it could be said that the programme was a success in this district.

Recommendation : Nil

25. BARAN (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Department of Public Administration, University of Lucknow, Lucknow
Date of Commencement of CEP	July 10, 2003
Date of Evaluation	November 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	July 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

<p>Sampling Design & Methodology</p> <p>Tools used for data collection</p> <p>Did data collected been used in the report</p>	<p>Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.</p> <p>All data tools referred had been annexed in the report.</p>
<p>Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency</p>	<p>It seemed that the agency has gone through the proposal and has used basic information on programme management and physical infrastructure.</p>
<p>Infrastructure Components</p> <p>Location</p> <p>Furniture</p> <p>Books</p> <p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p>	<p>Out of 402 CECs, 297 and out of 36 NCECs, 27 were located in private buildings. It was found that the issue of rent has not been discussed in the report. All the centres were found to be easily accessible.</p> <p>Floor mattresses, tables, chairs, wall clocks were given to all the CECs and NCECs.</p> <p>No details of books had been given in the report.</p> <p>Not provided.</p> <p>No comments made.</p>

Sports & recreational facilities	Rubber rings, snake and ladder, skipping rope and one TV set were provided to each centre.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> Sustainability/ Community Involvement	Neither an attempt nor any reference had been made in the report of any understanding of the concept of sustainability of the programme.
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	<p>Majority of the Preraks and Assistant Preraks were educated from VIII std. pass and above. Preraks and Assistant Preraks had been identified from the priority list of VTs, unemployed educated youth, retired teachers, etc. and sent to ZSS.</p> <p>Preraks and Assistant Preraks had been trained in batches of 36 for five days. Nodal Preraks had got trained at the district and Preraks and Assistant Preraks at the block level.</p> <p>Training contents included all the objectives of CEP.</p> <p>No comments in the report on the performance of Preraks and Assistant Preraks.</p>
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	<p>All villages had formed VEC.</p> <p>Each such committee had a core group with a coordinator who manages the cooperation of other development departments. It had been reported that VEC worked very actively in all such development initiatives.</p>
Mopping-up activities	Mop-up had been organized as per the guidelines and an evaluation conducted which showed the achievement as 77.6%.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	<p>No information on purchase of books was given, though category had been made as 20% books on information, 25% vocational, and 55% for joyful reading.</p> <p>Content analysis had been done.</p> <p>The agency had scrutinized all the registers and reports and found the library management good.</p> <p>Rajasthan Patrika and Dainik Disha Dhvaj were the Newspapers supplied to all the centres.</p> <p>Information window facility was available and application</p>

	forms of various development schemes were reportedly collected by the beneficiaries from here.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	<p>Under EP, around 7670 beneficiaries had got enrolled in 2005 and 2006. However, their achievement had not been reported.</p> <p>The target specific programme had been conducted on the issue of agriculture, pond maintenance, irrigation and industry, etc.</p> <p>Efforts had been made to popularize smokeless Chullah.</p> <p>In all 15 major types of programmes had been organized under the TSP.</p> <p>Under QLIP, 10 types of programmes had been organized with a large number of beneficiaries.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Even though 804 Preraks and Assistant Preraks functioned in the district, details regarding their educational qualification was given only for 402.
2. Report was not properly organized. Significant inputs on convergence, sustainability, books etc., were lacking.
3. From the report it seemed that the programme was organized well.

Recommendation : Nil

26. BHARATPUR (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Indian Adult Education Association (IAEA), New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	December 1999
Date of Evaluation	November 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	January 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedules.
Did data collected been used in the report	The data collected had been used in the report.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency did study the project proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	The centres were located in schools, Panchayat Bhawans and Prerak's homes.
Furniture	Only a steel almirah had been provided to the CECs. Chairs were available only in a few centres and that too donated by public or Panchayat.
Books	At least 360 books were available in the centres. They were purchased from NBT, CBT, SRC and private publishers. Some books were kept in almirahs and some were displayed in open. They were on general information, vocational skills development and pleasure reading.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Duri had been given to each CEC.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Toilet facility was available in majority of the centres.</p> <p>No proper light in some centres. But since the centres functioned in day time, light was not a problem. Drinking water was available in all centres, but no special arrangement for safe drinking water.</p> <p>Skipping rope, ludo, volley ball, checker were available in all the centres. Harmonium and drum were provided by the public. Bhajan, kirtan, songs had become a part of life of the people and were a major attraction.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>All the people were aware of the CEC programme and some visited the centres regularly. At the same time many did not know that Panchayat needed to take over the centres after the Govt. grant was discontinued. But they had the feeling that with the help of Jan Sahyogh a lot could be done. Some people had contributed a few items of furniture and the books. Sarpanches had promised to make the land available for building Saksharta Bhawans for locating the CECs. Efforts had been made to build the corpus fund and a modest sum of Rs. 36,470/- had been collected.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Most of the Preraks were High School pass and Graduates. A few were Middle School pass also.</p> <p>The Preraks had already got 4 to 5 years of experience in organizing the CEP as the programme was in operation in the district in the last 5 years.</p> <p>All were trained for 5 days in the residential training programme.</p> <p>The performance of the functionaries had been reported to be satisfactory by the respondents.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>The agency had not evaluated this component properly. However, there was a mention in the report that sometimes BDO and bank officials had been invited in the camps organized for neo-literates and women.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>This component had been studied in detail. The number of illiterates in different blocks, how many had completed different primers had been studied. According to the report, the TLC level test had been administered to the learners and 50.50% had successfully completed the test.</p>

<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>It seemed the agency had not understood this component well. Simply the report gave the sources of purchase, names of the authors, number of pages, subjects on which the books were written. No information regarding the suitability of the books for neo-literates, students, general public, the type size used and relevancy of content.</p> <p>According to the report a book had been published by ZSS which gave detailed information regarding development programmes and necessary forms.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Under IGP, 381 SHGs had been formed with 10-20 members in each SHG. The members collected Rs.1350/- per person per month. Mostly this amount was used to give loan to the members. 14 members had received loan from the bank also.</p> <p>18 camps had been organized to impart vocational training to the beneficiaries. 50 women had been trained in vocations like fruit preservation, school bag making, ghungru making and soft-toy making. A person who had been trained in carpet weaving was earning Rs.4000/- to Rs.5000/- per month. 50 women had set up a small industry to make ghungrus. One trainee was earning Rs.500/- per month by making Tulsi mala. Local schools had given order for school bags from the persons who had undergone training.</p> <p>Under QLIP, Aganwadi workers and ANMs gave information about health issues, sanitation, nutrition, population education and right age of marriage. Through camps the awareness components like development programmes, superstitions, etc. were discussed.</p> <p>Under IIP, games and sports and cultural programmes were organized.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Most of the components had been studied in detail. However, in future agency needs to take care of the following observations:
 - Planning/Convergence should study in detail the extent to which the different development departments had adopted the CEC programmes.
 - The result of mop-up should be calculated by using T.2 in TLC Guidelines.
 - Content analysis of library books should be done thoroughly, specially their suitability, relevance of contents, needs and interest.

- Reporting should be in the same order as given in the indices of the First Evaluation.

Recommendation : Nil

27. BUNDI (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Haryali Centre for Rural Development, New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	October 10, 2002
Date of Evaluation	November 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	May 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	The data collected had been used at various points in the report.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	No reference had been made except sporadic use of TLC and PLP achievement.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	All the 349 centres were located in public buildings, schools and Panchayat Bhawans. 89% CECs were inside the village. All the centres were accessible to the beneficiaries.
Furniture	All type of furniture recommended in the project were found in the sample centres.
Books	522 titles of the books were supplied to all CECs. However, the NCECs had 560 books.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Durries were used for seating purposes. Only 77% CECs had toilet facilities.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	Lighting was found to be adequate and drinking water facilities were available in all CECs.

<p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>In all 9 sport materials were given to all the centres.</p> <p>Regional songs dominated the cultural activities.</p> <p>TV, Cycle, Radio, musical instruments and clock were found almost in all the centres.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>Majority of the opinion leaders were convinced that the VEC should be able to sustain the CEP after the Govt. of India discontinued funding. The leaders were also of the opinion that they would convince the villagers to donate generously to sustain the CE Programme by raising the corpus fund. However, as on date there was only Rs.2.00 Lakh in the fund.</p> <p>A sum of Rs.2/- was charged as fee per month from all those using the library.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>All the Preraks had been selected by the ZSS from the list recommended by VECs and Panchayats.</p> <p>63% of 705 Preraks were males and majority of them were former VTs.</p> <p>The community also had a list of possible Preraks ready in case any of the existing ones had left.</p> <p>Bundi had developed a systematic training programme of 1-7 days duration for batches of 30-35 persons.</p> <p>The agency had evaluated the performance of Preraks on readership in library, functioning of information window, participation of villagers in cultural programmes, etc. These were genuine quality assessment of the said indicators.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>The visit of specialists from agriculture, health and education department had been recorded.</p> <p>Though information window worked, nothing could be noticed from the report specifically relating to this aspect.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Under the Project Residual Illiteracy, only 16.7% learners could achieve the NLM norms. The agency had rightly allocated 4 out of 20 score for this.</p>

<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>The books were purchased as per the guidelines. It was reported that 44% of the books purchased from the private publishers were found to be unsuitable against 25% from SRC and NBT.</p> <p>All books were stacked in almirrah and categorized subject-wise.</p> <p>Majority (55%) of the library users were neo-literates and the remaining 45% belong to other category of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Content analysis of books had been done.</p> <p>Opening and closing of the library was maintained properly.</p> <p>Library management had been reported as good.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Under IGP, 750 persons got training in 2006 and of this 41% reported to be neo-literates.</p> <p>It was reported that the persons who got training earned higher wages.</p> <p>59 SHGs with an average number of 12 members per group had been formed.</p> <p>Under EP, books were developed for Grade-A and Grade-B levels with the help of NIOS and learners were evaluated accordingly. 88% learners had reported to have passed the exams.</p> <p>QLIP had not been discussed in the report.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Overall the report had followed the guidelines. All necessary details and tools were attached. Only relevant data had been analysed.
2. Report was compact.
3. District CEP seemed to have done reasonably good job.

Recommendation : Nil

28. CHITTORGARH (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, Haryana
Date of Commencement of CEP	Sanctioned in October 2002 January 2003
Date of Evaluation	November 11, 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	April 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Questionnaires.
Did data collected been used in the report	The data collected had been used.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency had studied the proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	The centres were located in public buildings and within the reach of the beneficiaries. In majority of the centres the rooms were adequate to organize CE activities.
Furniture	All prescribed furniture were available in the centres.
Books	550 titles of the books on pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development were provided to all the CECs and 600 books to NCECs. Newspapers and magazines were available at all the centres.

<p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Seating arrangement was not discussed in the report.</p> <p>Lighting arrangement was found to be adequate. Drinking water also was available at all the centres.</p> <p>Supply of sports and recreational articles had not been discussed in the report.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>Issues relating to sustainability had not been addressed as per the guidelines.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Training details as per the requirement had not been provided.</p> <p>The report contained interesting convergence practices in order to improve the CE programme which supported the effectiveness of the functionaries.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Corporate houses like Aditya Cement, Departments like Agriculture, Education, Forest and Health collaborated in the activities of CECs.</p> <p>SBI, Rajasthan Bank and other banks participated in SHG formations.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>27.64% of the sample learners and 27.61% of the enrolled learners reported to have achieved the norms.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>Books purchased and supplied were found to be on different themes including health and vocational training.</p> <p>Analysis of the respondents showed that books on agriculture were highly preferred and read by the majority of the respondents.</p> <p>Library arrangement had been reported to be very good and 90% respondents felt that it functioned effectively.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>EP has been sufficiently analyzed and the role of JSS and NIOS appreciated.</p> <p>Under IGP, the most preferred training programme had been cutting and tailoring. Other trades were hand pump repairing, carpentry, micro enterprise, etc.</p>

	<p>Under QLIP, health, drinking water, sanitation and population issues had been part of the awareness activities.</p> <p>Activities under IPPs included music, painting, cultural activities, tree plantation etc.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The report contained unnecessary details of recurring, non-recurring and other expenditures and not organized as per the guidelines.
2. Unnecessary details had made the report very bulky and overlooked the required details.
3. No comment in the report regarding the overall functioning of the CE Programme.

Recommendation : Nil

29. CHURU (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	July 11, 2002
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	April 2008

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule and observation.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes, to some extent it had been used.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	It seemed the agency has used the basic information from the project proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	All CECs were located in public or religious buildings like schools, Panchayat Bhawans, temples, etc. Mostly they were one-room structures. More than 50% CECs were easily accessible.
Furniture	Fourteen items of prescribed furniture from Almirah to Petromax were provided to the CECs. The respondents had rated adequacy of furniture as very good.
Books	537 titles of books and two were given to each centre. Books were purchased as per the guidelines.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Durry Pattis and Chairs were used for seating. No reference in the report to toilet facility.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Since the CECs functioned during daytime, lighting was never a problem.</p> <p>Water was available at all the centres.</p> <p>List of sports materials supplied to centres was not provided. However, It was reported that these sports items were rarely used. No reference to TV and radio.</p> <p>Recreation largely consists of Bhajan, Kirtan, songs, etc. and had reasonably good participation of people.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>No comment had been made under this. A small amount of Rs.3800/- had been collected for corpus fund.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>All the Preraks were selected by the ZSS based on the recommendation of VEC and Pradhan. Majority of the Preraks had worked as VTs in TLC earlier. All of them were IXth std. pass and above.</p> <p>All the Preraks were given residential training of 4-5 days. The Preraks Guide prepared by SRC was used to train the functionaries. The training component also includes CEP objectives, SHGs, etc.</p> <p>Assistant Preraks and Preraks were quite effective in their work as the EP programme was a success in the district.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>All the local organizations and institutions were involved in planning and organization of CEC programme.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Mop-up programme was organized for 39,014 learners in the district. Of the sample CEC learners, 209 appeared in the exams and 69.04% passed the same.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>All 537 books supplied could be categorized as pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development. Books on labour laws, Panchayati Raj, etc. were in great demand.</p> <p>Chart, Poster and magazines were also available at the centres.</p> <p>It was also reported that both children and neo-literates visited library regularly. The library was named as Mahatma Gandhi Library and Reading Room.</p>

	Information window worked and eight types of forms of development departments were easily available for the beneficiaries.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	<p>Under EP, 6000 learners had benefited from the programme, which had been organized with the help of NIOS.</p> <p>Vocational training had been conducted on animal husbandry, dairy, cutting and tailoring, etc.</p> <p>1967 SHGs had been formed and reported to be very active.</p> <p>Under IGP, 1000 neo-literates had been trained in skill development programmes.</p> <p>Under QLIP, programmes on health, water, cleanliness, etc. had been conducted with the help of Panchayats.</p> <p>Under IIPP, dance, singing, village festival, Saksharta festivals were organized.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Methodology of evaluation was as per the guidelines.
2. Report included several cases of SHG members who had started independent work with the help of bank loan. However, overall picture of the District programme was not emerging from the report.

Recommendation : Nil

30. DAUSA (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	State Resource Centre, Pune
Date of Commencement of CEP	July 10, 2003
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	January 2008

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	Nothing was mentioned in the report regarding reference to the proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	Majority of the centres were located in primary schools and a few in Panchayat buildings. They were easily accessible. In some places the rooms were small.
Furniture	In each centre there was a steel alimarah, a steel rack and a wall clock.
Books	A set of 423 books had been supplied to each centre. They were on general information, vocational skills development and for joyful reading. Two Newspapers and a magazine were supplied to the centres. The books were well displayed in most of the centres.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	70% centres had the floor with tiles and 27% had dari. Toilets facility was available in almost all the centres.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Drinking water facility was available in almost all the centres. But electricity was available only in 6% centres.</p> <p>One volley ball, net, skipping rope and carom board were found in each of the centres.</p> <p>No musical instrument was supplied.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>18 CECs had made some efforts to create corpus fund. However, the quantum of amount collected was not given. From the report it was understood that not much help had come from the community. However, it was reported that Sarpanch and members occasionally visited the centres.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>The educational qualification of Preraks varied from HSC passed to post-graduation.</p> <p>Majority of them had experience in the field of adult education.</p> <p>Almost all the Preraks were trained. They visited homes, organized cultural activities and awareness camps and also conducted competitions.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>As per the report charcha mandals were organized on various issues. In such activities the number of participants varied from 2 to 10 per programme.</p> <p>No effort had been made by the ZSS to involve technical departments in the programmes of CEC. It seemed there was no convergence.</p> <p>Information window provides useful information regarding welfare programmes. However, the report did not reflect the number and type of beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>From the report it was found that no formal literacy classes had been held. However, it was reported that 19,475 illiterates received training between 2004 and 2008.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>The evaluator had not understood this component well. Instead of examining the quantity and quality of library books, the content of the primer used and the method of teaching adopted should have been examined.</p>

<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Under IGP, 500 persons had got training in various skills like tailoring, bed cover making, raxine bag making, etc. The duration of the courses varies from one day to 30 days. However, there was no mention about the outcome of the training received.</p> <p>211 women SHGs had been formed with a total membership of 2274. 12 SHGs were found to had been linked to the banks.</p> <p>Under IPPs programmes like rangoli making, decoration, folk dance, mehndi application etc., had been conducted.</p> <p>Under Equivalency Programme, classes had been conducted for Grade-A and Grade-B. In 2005-06, 2438 persons had appeared in the examination for Grade-A (equivalent to III std.) and all of them had passed. In 2006-07, 466 persons had appeared in the Grade-B examination (equivalent to V std.) and all of them had passed. This was appreciable.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Most the components had been studied adequately, except the outcome of IGP, content and suitability of the books in the library and mop-up programme.
2. It was found that most of the programmes under CE were well implemented by the ZSS.

Recommendation : Nil

31. JHUNJHUNU (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Society for Economic Development and Environment Management (SEDEM), New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	June 2003
Date of Evaluation	January 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	April 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency had studied the Project Proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	The centres were housed in Govt. buildings and were easily accessible.
Furniture	Tables and chairs were provided in only 30% of the centres. Almirah and book shelves were available in around 100 centres. Low tables were also available in 67% centres.
Books	On an average 625 titles of books were provided to each centre.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Dari was the most commonly used item for seating. There were low tables in 17% of the centres. In 8% of the centres people sat on the floor. Toilet facilities were available in only one-fourth of the centres.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>They were airy and well lighted. Drinking water facility was available in 75% centres.</p> <p>Different types of indoor games and sports items were provided to each centre. 60% centres had play ground as well. TV was available in 100% centres but mostly they remained unutilized because of lack of electricity.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>Some centres were located in Panchayat Bhawans. Some members of the community had donated a few petromax lights, some furniture and books. From 2003 to 2007 a sum of Rs.30,000 had been collected as corpus fund and they had come only from 3 centres.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Majority of them were VIII std. to X std. pass. Some of them were graduates also. Most of them belonged to the same village and they were selected by the Gram Sabha.</p> <p>17% Preraks had the working experience as VTs.</p> <p>All the Preraks were trained for 5 days. The number of trainees in each batch was reported to be too large.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Officers had visited the centres. 47% were from the Education Department and discussed mostly about the importance of literacy. 45% were block officers and coordinators and the discussion held was on general issues. No systematic record was maintained regarding the discussions held, number of persons participated, problems, if any.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>69.57% of mop-up learners had attained the NLM norms. But all of them had not been enrolled. Around 45,000 non-literates were still there in the district.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>The books were kept subject-wise and were given to the borrowers by Preraks. Some Preraks had also organized reading sessions. 70% borrowers of library selected the books by themselves. 38% borrowers of the books were male neo-literates and 62% female neo-literates.</p> <p>The book analysis conducted by the evaluating agency revealed that 42% of the books purchased for students were found unsuitable for them, 59% of the books purchased for neo-literates were again unsuitable for them. All books were purchased from private publishers.</p>

	Not a single book had been purchased from SRC. Most popular books were story telling and biographies.
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	<p>Under Equivalency Programme, Grade-A and Grade-B level courses started with the enrolment in A level 3154 students and in B level 562 students. 76% of A level students had passed the examinations. The result of B level had not been released when the report was finalized by the agency.</p> <p>Under IGP, a large number of persons were trained in 11 skills. Highest average income per month, per learner was from Tailoring i.e. Rs. 1500/- and Carpet Weaving – Rs.1000/-.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. This was an excellent evaluation. The agency had evaluated the components of the first evaluation serial-wise and also in depth. It was quite easy to understand the findings relating to various components of the programme.
2. The district had implemented all the programmes quite successfully except that raising corpus fund for sustainability and liaison with the development departments.

Recommendation : Nil

32. KOTA (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Media Research Group (MRG) New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	June 2, 2003
Date of Evaluation	November 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	June 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Data had been used.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency had studied the Project Proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	Most of the centres were located in school buildings and Panchayat Bhawans and they had one room facility. According to Preraks the locations were assessable to the beneficiaries.
Furniture	There were two tables and two chairs and one almirah in each centre. There was a wall clock in majority of the centres.
Books	Libraries and reading room facilities were available in all the centres. Newspapers and a magazine were supplied to each of the centres. 500 to 800 books were available in the libraries.

<p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>No mention about seating arrangements. The report also did not indicate the availability of toilet facilities.</p> <p>Rooms were well lit and with good ventilation.</p> <p>The report did not mention anything about drinking water facilities.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>No information given.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>A total of 79 Preraks and Assistant Preraks were interviewed and out of them 8 were post graduates, 20 had studied upto senior secondary. None was found to be below middle level.</p> <p>46 of the 79 Preraks had 3 to 5 years of experience.</p> <p>Most of them had received 5 days training. All essential aspects of CEC programmes had been covered.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Talks and discussions had been held under Charcha Mandal on various issues. The talks were given mostly by the Preraks, Sarpanches, Headmasters, Teachers and local officials like PHC doctors and ANM. The duration of talks ranged from 30 mts. to 2 hours.</p> <p>Except the specialists from Environment and Forest Department, no other person from other departments had participated in the charcha mandal.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>There was a backlog of 92,742 non-literates in the district after TLC was over. No information regarding the persons made literate during PLP. It had been reported that out of 92,742 non-literates only 34,000 had been enrolled in mop-up programme.</p> <p>294 mop-up learners had been administered a test. It was reported that 88% of the learners had achieved NLM norms.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running</p>	<p>On an average 30 books were issued per week to the beneficiaries. However, a large number of readers came to the centre to read books. Most of the books were</p>

library	<p>found to be on health related issues, mythology and history. On an average 20 persons came to read Newspapers per day. Books were found to be displayed in racks, on tables and hung on strings. Storybooks were found to be the most popular ones among the readers.</p> <p>The evaluator was found to have not done content analysis of books or scrutinize the issue register. However, it was found that the agency had given 16 marks out of 20 for this.</p> <p>It was reported that through information window a lot of information had been disseminated on various issues. However, it was found that no officials from development departments visited the centres.</p>
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	<p>Under Income Generating Programme, training on tailoring, embroidery, dress and soft toy making, food preservation, etc. had been conducted in the centres with the help of JSS Kota. In all 81 vocational training programmes had been conducted in which 1823 persons participated.</p> <p>In addition, 41 SHGs had been formed. The evaluation of this component was very sketchy and has not reported about the number of trainees benefited from the same.</p> <p>Under Equivalency Programme classes had been conducted for Grade-A level (class III), Grade-B level (class V) and Grade-C level (class VIII). During December 2005 to May 2006 around 2245 learners had been enrolled for Grade-A.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The agency had not evaluated all the components as given in the guidelines.
2. A lot of unnecessary information was given in the report.
3. The agency followed routine pattern of reporting by analysing respondents, specially Preraks as per sex, age and mean age, occupation, family income, marital status, religion caste etc.
4. Sampling was found to be not done properly.
5. From the report it was understood that the centres were running well.

Recommendation : Nil

33. PALI (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Institute for Development and Communication, Chandigarh
Date of Commencement of CEP	March 14, 2000
Date of Evaluation	December 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	April 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	The agency found to had used the data in the report.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency had studied and used the Project Proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	Majority of the sample CECs were located in government buildings and some were in rent-free community places. All centres were easily accessible.
Furniture	Almirah, tables, ground tables, chairs, etc. were provided to each centre. Adequacy of furniture has been reported.
Books	Books were stacked properly Display of books was reported to be very good.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Durries were reported to be available at all centres. Toilet facilities were available only at 58% of CECs.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	Lighting arrangement was found to be good in majority of the centres. Drinking water facility was available at all centres.

<p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>No details of sports related items and activities provided in the report.</p> <p>No reference to TV and radio sets also.</p> <p>Celebration of important events, festivals, nukkad natak, folk arts, puppet show etc. was reported.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>Issue of sustainability / community involvement had either not been understood by the agency or was simply missed out.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Almost all the Preraks were VIII std. pass and had been identified by the VEC.</p> <p>All the Preraks were trained. Contents of the training included CEP objectives, programmes, library, primer teaching, vocational programmes, liaison, etc. 79% of Assistant Preraks and Preraks reported to have been satisfied with their work.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>Collaboration with several development departments had been referred to but not dealt specifically in the context of convergence.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Under mop-up, 4716 persons had been enrolled initially out of which 50% had qualified the NLM norms. A good achievement.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>91% of the respondents felt that all the three categories of books were good in content and presentation. Books were reported to have been purchased as per the norms and they included pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development. Also 98% of the Preraks had vouched for the relevancy of the content, type and presentation.</p> <p>Books had been arranged subject-wise. Library management was found to be very good.</p> <p>Mobile library also was used for delivery of books at distant locations.</p> <p>Information window was functional. It was also reported that both children and neo-literates visited library regularly but no records were available.</p>

<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Under EP learners were enrolled in both academic as well as vocational stream. Maximum number of trainees was in solar energy followed by Kasida. Government Schools, NIOS and ZSS collaborated in this programme.</p> <p>Under IGP, 20 skill training programmes were organized for different duration and variety of clientele.</p> <p>Maximum enrolment was reported to be in stitching. Special women-oriented programmes also had been organized.</p> <p>30 SHGs had been formed and were functioning well.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The report was comprehensive and contained all aspects but was organized poorly. The basic details of mop-up programme had not been given as per the requirement. Methodology of evaluation was not clear.
2. Reporting format had been changed without any reason.
3. Based on the report, the District had the achievement of 85%, which was high and could be used as an evidence of success of CEP in the district. Overall the picture of the District programme was not emerging from the report.

Recommendation : Nil

34. RAJASAMAND (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	G.B. Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad
Date of Commencement of CEP	December 2003 (sanctioned)
Date of Evaluation	December 22, 2006
Date of Completion/Submission	April 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Yes.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency had studied the Project Proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	Majority of the centres were located in rural areas and they were found to be easily accessible. 82% of the centres were in primary schools or Panchayat Bhawans.
Furniture	No details of furniture provided.
Books	Books of three categories pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development had been distributed to the centres.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Adequate arrangement of seating was reported to be in place.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>Carrrom volleyball, skipping rope were found to be available in the centres. It was reported that TV sets were not installed in view of unsafe buildings.</p> <p>Cultural activities on regional themes were organized in which participation of beneficiaries was reported to be encouraging.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>VECs existed in all the villages. Grass root level organizations like Mahila Mandal, Yuvak Mandals were not found to be enthusiastic about the CE Programme.</p> <p>None of sample CECs had corpus fund.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Majority of the Nodal Preraks were secondary school and above educated.</p> <p>Preraks and Assistant Preraks were identified from the list of VTs, educated unemployed youths, retired teachers, obtained from the Panchyat.</p> <p>Details of training datewise had been given in the report.</p> <p>No comment on the performance of Preraks and Assistant Preraks had been given.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>No comment under this head had been made by the agency though schedule annexed in the report had some questions on this issue. It seemed that agency had failed to understand the significance of sustainability.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>No details given in the report about mop-up activities.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>Books had been purchased in the price range of Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/- as per the Guidelines.</p> <p>Content analysis of books had not been done.</p> <p>The agency had scrutinized all forms of registers and it was reported that the average issue of books is 12 per day in CECs.</p>

	<p>No reference to the availability of Newspaper in the centres.</p> <p>Information window facility was available and application forms of various development schemes were reportedly collected by the villagers.</p> <p>Library had poor seating arrangement, but timing was found to be good.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Beneficiaries selected under EP, IGP, QLIP and IIP were reported to be 79, 187, 461 and 461 respectively in the year 2005-06.</p> <p>No other details were given in the report.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Report was poorly organized. Evaluation format had not been followed. All types of data collection tools were referred to but had not been made use of. Essential details of TSP had also not been provided.
2. Weightage to physical and programme parameters did not match with the prescribed system and details provided.
3. It was difficult to assess the overall functioning of CEP in the District from the report. However, from the data available it was found that the programme was organized well.

Recommendation : Nil

35. SIKAR (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Media Research Group (MRG) New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	September 8, 2000
Date of Evaluation	March 2007
Date of Completion/Submission	April 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Checklist of 55 items and interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	Based on checklist, observations had been recorded on various physical components and programme components of CEP.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency had studied the Project Proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	16 CECs were located in schools, 12 in Panchayat Bhawans and 17 in other public buildings. 52 of the 55 centres had only one room accommodation. All CECs were accessible to the beneficiaries.
Furniture	Only 5 out of 55 CECs had been given table. Chairs were given to all the CECs and NCECs. No centre was given almirah.
Books	Number of books supplied to each centre had not been given.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Durries were found to be used for seating purposes at all the centres.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Lighting was found to be adequate at all the centres. However, no details were available regarding other facilities given.</p> <p>All 9 sport items prescribed in the guidelines were available in the CECs.</p> <p>TV set was found in one NCEC.</p> <p>Regional songs dominated the cultural activities.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>A very poor input on this issue was reflected in the report. But it was surprising to note that the agency had given a very high score of 7.5 out of 10 for this. This parameter was very important as the sustainability of the CEP was one of the key objectives of the programme.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>No details on the selection procedure and qualification of Preraks and Nodal Preraks had been given in the report.</p> <p>15 of the project functionaries, 79 Preraks had received training of 3-5 day duration. Content of training was based on the CE objectives including literacy, motivation, library management, documentation, CE organization, discussions etc. SRC Jaipur was found to have conducted the training.</p> <p>The agency had evaluated the performance of Preraks in response to the programme components and also used opinion of the community leaders. It had been reported that the respondents felt CE programme was about library (79%), charcha mandal (38%) cultural programme (17%), SHGs (16%) and vocational skills (13%). Records of visit of Nodal Preraks and Preraks and the readership at the CECs had shown the effectiveness of the functionaries.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>The details relating to this input was quite inadequate.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>Under the Project Residual Illiteracy 597 learners had been tested. It was reported that 87% of the sample learners had achieved NLM norms. Organizational and other details of achievement had been analysed in a variety of ways.</p>

<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>The mean number of books available at each centre was 735. Average readership of books per weak at each CEC was 64.</p> <p>The stacking and classification of books had not been reported. The content analysis of the books had not been given.</p> <p>All centres had either one or two Newspapers displayed at the board. Magazines were also found at 22 centres.</p> <p>Opening and closing of the library was maintained properly.</p> <p>Library management was good and Information window was functional and its functioning had been adequately analyzed in the report.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>EP had taken a formal shape with neo-literates entering into formal system through Grade-A and Grade-B examination having equivalence to IIIrd std. and Vth std. The pass percentage, motivation, purpose, etc. had been analyzed properly. It was reported that 93% beneficiaries felt that EP was successful.</p> <p>Under IGP, training on a variety of vocational skills had been conducted for several groups of beneficiaries in batches of 25. The beneficiaries felt that the training was useful to them. Training under IGP included Mehandi designing and application, Rangoli, painting, etc. which helped to increase the income of beneficiaries. 50 beneficiaries had got training in 2006. It had been reported that the persons undergoing training received higher wages after completion of IGP.</p> <p>Under QLIP, Charcha Mandals were organized and the topics for discussion included health awareness, environment, child care, nutrition etc.</p> <p>SHGs were formed and functioned properly due to which 90% of the members had become independent.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Overall the report indicated that the agency had used proper method to evaluate both physical as well as programme component of CEP in the district. But the report suffered from the fact that none of the tools had been annexed in order to help develop an understanding where from the assessment had been made.

2. At places, report mixed one programme component with the other and had made the report very voluminous as well as unorganized. It could be said that the agency had not been able to follow the guidelines both in evaluation and reporting.
3. With regard to flow of funds and activities, the report indicated that the district CEP had been successful in achieving the objectives both organizationally as well as functionally. A special reference had been made that 800 SHGs had started functioning in the district in two years time.

Recommendation : Nil

36. SRIGANGANAGAR (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Indian Adult Education Association New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	June 23, 2003 (sanction date)
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	May 2008

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	It was difficult to ascertain the extent to which the data thus collected had been used in the report as it had no reference at proper places.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency had used the Project Proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	All CECs had been reported to be accessible to beneficiaries.
Furniture	The centres had sufficient furniture, roll-up board, almirah, table, cycle, chalk, slates, Darries etc.
Books	Each CEC was supplied with 483 titles of books. The books were purchased as per the guidelines from NBT, CBT, and SRC. Books were on general interest, vocational skills development and stories. Magazines and two local Newspapers were provided to all the centres.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Seating arrangement was not discussed.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Majority of the CECs were housed in single room accommodation and were airy. Since the CECs functioned in day time, issue relating to light was not discussed.</p> <p>Adequate number of sports and cultural items were found at CECs. They were volley ball, skipping rope, Ludo, Chinese Checker, football, carrom board and TV were provided to each CEC.</p> <p>Drum, flute, Ghunghroo and khartal formed the cultural utilities.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>It was reported that the villagers were not in favour of taking over the programme in the coming years. A sum of Rs.14,588/- had been created as corpus fund. No membership fee or donation had been collected.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Out of the 54 sample Preraks, 19 had earlier experience of TLC and PLP and 34 were new to the programme.</p> <p>Three Nodal Preraks were M.A. and one B.Ed., 16 graduates, 20 higher secondary and 2 middle pass.</p> <p>34.1% Preraks of the sample CECs were females.</p> <p>All Preraks were given 3- 5 days residential training in small batches.</p> <p>Training content not discussed.</p> <p>Agency reports that the Preraks were effective in their work in putting the village on the path of a fully literate village.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>A very interesting fact had been noticed in the report was that Gram Panchayats considered the Preraks and Nodal Preraks as one of the village functionaries alongwith the regulars like Patwari, Gram Sachiv, Aanganwadi Workers etc. Each Prerak with the help of Anganwadi Workers and health functionaries had reported some semblance of convergence in the form of meeting of functionaries of different development schemes and formation of SHGs.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>3132 non-literates of sample CECs attended the Mop-up programme. The pass percentage reported was 64.73%.</p>

	In all 71,810 non-literates had been enrolled under the Programme of Residual Illiteracy
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	<p>Content analysis had been made. It shows that the books were on scientific literacy, joy of reading, occupational literacy, small family norms, etc.</p> <p>The books had sufficient illustration and print size was as per the guidelines.</p> <p>Organization of library had not been reported.</p> <p>One national Hindi daily and one local Newspaper were on display.</p> <p>Information window was functioning properly and the forms of 11 types of development schemes of the state and centre were available for the beneficiaries.</p>
Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	<p>EP was being organized with the help of NIOS. In the year 2005-06, 2697 learners appeared and 1667 passed the std. III test.</p> <p>In total 1967 SHGs were formed. These SHGs, apart from inter loaning and bank loaning, were involved in soap and papad making, dairy activities, stitching etc. State Government had provided additional fund for vocational training.</p> <p>Under QLIP, awareness generation activities like family welfare, health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and agricultural programme were organized.</p> <p>Under IIPP, cultural, religious, sports and social skills development programmes were organized.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

- 1 Report was brief but methodology had not been reported properly. Even the number of persons interviewed had not been given. There were several repetitions in the report.
- 2 Agency had done a good job by putting the case of Bhaori Devi and others as special achievement of the District.
- 3 Overall it was difficult to assess the success of the programme in the district from the report.

Recommendation : Nil

37. TONK (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Educational Consultants Consortium New Delhi
Date of Commencement of CEP	December 1999
Date of Evaluation	Could not be located
Date of Completion/Submission	March 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

<p>Sampling Design & Methodology</p> <p>Tools used for data collection</p> <p>Did data collected been used in the report</p>	<p>Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.</p>
<p>Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency</p>	<p>The agency had studied the Project Proposal.</p>
<p>Infrastructure Components</p> <p>Location</p> <p>Furniture</p> <p>Books</p> <p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p>	<p>The Centres were located in pucca buildings. Space available was 20x20 ft.</p> <p>One almirah was given to the centres.</p> <p>130 books were supplied to the CECs out of which 15 were meant for classes IX and XII.</p> <p>Durries and Jajam were provided for seating.</p> <p>Toilets were not available in many centres.</p> <p>Drinking water facility was available in the centres. Ventilation was found to be adequate. However, light was not enough.</p>

Sports & recreational facilities	One carom board and a dholak were provided to the centres.
<u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u> Sustainability/ Community Involvement	People were aware of the programme of CECs. The Sarpanch and other leaders knew that ultimately they had to take over the centres. Many people were not aware that they could raise the funds to continue the centres. No effort had been taken to build the corpus fund and in fact, 25% of the respondents were not aware of the fund at all.
Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work	Qualification of the Preraks ranged from matric pass to higher secondary and above. Only one third of them had experience of working in adult education programme. Training had been given for 3 days in 2000 covering CE programme, concept of CEP. No refresher course had been conducted to the functionaries.
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	The agency seemed to have not understood the concept 'convergence' that the centre would have to participate in the activities of development of the people of the area. However, it was not known to what extent the development departments and the specialists visited the centres, frequency of their visits, problems discussed and solutions offered, number of people attended such meetings and so on. The evaluating agency had rightly observed that the district administration treated the Preraks as full Government functionaries and therefore they had insisted on them to take part in Pulse Polio, Jan Chetna, Nirmal Gram programmes and election duty and so on.
Mopping-up activities	80,681 illiterates had been originally identified for Project for Residual Illiteracy in June 2000. The target for first phase was 39,677 but enrolment was only 25,706 due to migration. A test was given to 177 P-III learners out of which 66 had achieved the NLM norms.
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	Quality of books had not been analyzed properly. Information window provided information about agriculture, sanitation, health, etc.

<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Under Equivalency Programme, classes had been organized for Grade-A and Grade-B. Exams had been conducted by NIOS. 4437 persons appeared in A level in December 2003 and out of which 3902 had passed. 4124 appeared for B level exams in 2004 out of which 354 had passed.</p> <p>Funds were not approved by NLM for TSPs.</p> <p>SHGs were given by Rajasthan Govt. in 2000-01. Vocational training had also been given by the State Govt. in 2003.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Had not mentioned where the centres were located and whether they were easily accessible particularly for women.
2. Had not given the facts and figures about different types of facilities like light, drinking water, etc. available in the centres.
3. It seemed the agency had not understood the meaning of 'Convergence' properly.
4. Content analysis of library books had not been done to find the suitability of books to the specific learners.
6. Reporting was not as per the guidelines.

Recommendation : Nil

38. UDAIPUR (RAJASTHAN)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna
Date of Commencement of CEP	December 2002
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	Not mentioned

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency had studied the Project Proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	91% centres were located in Panchayat Bhawans, schools and PHCs. 36% centres had only one room and the rest had between 2-3 rooms. The CECs were easily accessible.
Furniture	Steel box, office table, chair, bench and almirah were available in each centre.
Books	262 titles of books, 3 magazines and 3 Newspapers were provided to each centre.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	Darries were provided to each centre. Half of the centres were without toilet facilities.
Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.	Most centres had electricity. Petromax and lanterns were also provided to the centres.

<p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Drinking water facility was available in all the centres.</p> <p>One volley ball with net and a carom board were found in all the centres.</p> <p>A T.V. set and musical instruments were also found in the centres.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>No corpus fund was collected though ZSS had issued instructions to all officials to do the same.</p> <p>There was no direct evidence of community participation in the centres except that some members of VEC visited the same.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>Majority of the Preraks had qualification of senior secondary.</p> <p>All the Preraks had got training for 5 days but there was no mention about the content, the number of participants per batch and effectiveness of the training.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>The officers of government departments participated in CEC meetings.</p> <p>Anganwadi workers helped in the formation of SHGs.</p> <p>ZSS had given vocational training with the financial support from the State Government.</p> <p>The Charcha Mandal project of Ministry of Health (HIV/AIDS) also had been implemented by ZSS.</p> <p>This was rather a sketchy coverage of convergence.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>This component had been studied in a comprehensive manner and also in detail. The total number of persons enrolled as per the report was 78,714 out of which 54.4% learners had been tested and of which 51.1% of the target learners qualified the test.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>Perhaps the agency had not understood this component well and hence, it was left out altogether.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific</p>	<p>Under IGP, training had been given to 100 participants in cutting and tailoring, soap and detergent making, etc. But</p>

<p>programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>nothing had been mentioned regarding the outcome of the training. However, it was understood that the beneficiaries sold their products locally and to various agencies through ZSS.</p> <p>Under Equivalency Programme, 530 candidates had registered for Grade-A and 175 for Grade-B. However, there was no information regarding the number of persons appeared in the exam and how many had passed.</p> <p>Under QLIP, health, education, games and sports, enrolment of children in schools had been discussed in charcha mandals.</p> <p>Under IIPP, equivalency programme, IGP, games and sports, cultural programmes had been organized.</p>
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Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The agency did not analyze important components like training, planning and convergence, quality of books purchased for the library, etc.
2. From the report it was difficult to make an assessment of the overall picture of the CEC programme in the district.

Recommendation : Nil

39. TIRUCHIRAPALLI (TAMIL NADU)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Council For Social Development Hyderabad
Date of Commencement of CEP	Not mentioned
Date of Evaluation	January 2005
Date of Completion/Submission	January 2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	The agency had studied the Project Proposal.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	All the 33 centres were located in Panchayat Bhawans or SHG buildings. The buildings were medium in size and in good condition. The centres were in the villages itself. Almost all were easily accessible.
Furniture	One chair, table and almirah were supplied to all the centres. The furniture in 3 centres was reported to be provided by G.P.
Books	Books and other reading materials were regularly supplied to the centres. However, no proper arrangement for display of charts and posters. Two Tamil Newspapers and two monthly magazines were provided to all the centres. Each centre was given a set of 450 books covering a variety of topics, concerning general information, stories, poems, small business, child health, etc. The library was open in the mornings and evenings.

<p>Seating arrangement & toilet facilities</p> <p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>In 16 centres seating arrangements for women were separate and in 17 centres the arrangements were common for all. Ventilation was found to be good in 31 centres. Space for group discussion was there in 30 centres and space for recreational facilities available in 28 centres.</p> <p>Toilets were available in only 19 centres.</p> <p>All centres had electricity.</p> <p>Drinking water facility was available in 20 centres and in 13 water was brought from outside.</p> <p>Adequate space for sports was available in 24 out of 37 centres.</p> <p>Outdoor game materials were available in 22 centres and indoor game materials in 11.</p> <p>T.V. and radio sets were available in all the Panchayat Bhawans.</p> <p>However, more than half of the learners did not use these materials.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>There were plenty of examples of community participation in CECs. For e.g. most centres were housed in the buildings provided by village panchayats.</p> <p>Parent-Teacher Associations were actively involved in CEP implementation. Teachers served as resource persons at village level.</p> <p>Some had donated furniture and books and some had made arrangements for light and drinking water.</p> <p>Most of the Panchayat Presidents were eager to continue the centres. But no concrete steps had been taken for this and no amount was raised so far.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>More than half of the Preraks were graduates and others were higher secondary and secondary school educated.</p> <p>All the Preraks had 3 to 5 years of experience. All were local persons. 90% belong to socially disadvantaged group.</p>

	The Preraks got trained by SRC and DRU and most of them felt that the training was useful.												
Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS	ZSS established linkages with a large number of departments/institutions like Education Department, Central Social Welfare Department, SC Development Corporation and Women Development Corporation, etc.												
Mopping-up activities	A survey to identify non-literates was conducted. Classes were held to upgrade the literacy skills. Out of 88,228 learners identified, 20,324 got enrolled. However, test was administered only to 550 learners out of which 60% passed.												
Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library	The quality of books had been studied according to perception of learners and Preraks. The outcome of the study was as follows: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><u>% learners</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Relevancy of content and usefulness :</td> <td style="text-align: right;">97%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Language :</td> <td style="text-align: right;">71%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type size :</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Joyful reading :</td> <td style="text-align: right;">97%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Magazines to women and children :</td> <td style="text-align: right;">71%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>% learners</u>	Relevancy of content and usefulness :	97%	Language :	71%	Type size :	6%	Joyful reading :	97%	Magazines to women and children :	71%
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Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.	<p>Under Equivalency, some centres had been established. Need assessment was in progress.</p> <p>Under IG, centres were linked to SHGs and other institutions. Some skill training had also been given.</p> <p>Under QLIP, some camps had been organized.</p> <p>Under IIPP, some work had been initiated.</p>												

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. The quality of evaluation was excellent as it was not been based on interview data alone but also on the perceptions of participants, non-participants, community members and others.
2. However, following were some of the suggestions to improve reporting:
 - All components should have had page number in the content and should have been in the same serial order as given in the indices and weightage of first evaluation.
 - More details needed regarding training given to Preraks.

3. From the report it was understood that the programme had been implemented well, except Equivalency and IGP which seemed to be under the process of implementation.

Recommendation : Nil

40. TIRUNELVELI (TAMIL NADU)

Background Information

Type of Evaluation	First External Evaluation
Evaluating Agency	Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Bhubaneswar
Date of Commencement of CEP	June 10, 1998
Date of Evaluation	Not mentioned
Date of Completion/Submission	2007

Assessment of the External Evaluation Report

Sampling Design & Methodology	Sampling had been done as per the guidelines.
Tools used for data collection	Interview and observation schedule.
Did data collected been used in the report	It was difficult to ascertain whether the observations given in the report were flowing from the data collected from the field.
Study of CE Project Proposal by the Agency	It seemed that the agency had seen the report and used some of the basic data.
Infrastructure Components	
Location	59.9% sample CECs was located in Government buildings and 40% in community spaces. All centres were conveniently located and accessible.
Furniture	Fourteen items of prescribed furniture from Almirah to Petromax were provided to CECs. The respondents had rated adequacy of furniture as very good.
Books	Sufficient number of books and Newspapers were given to each centre. Books were purchased from all three sources - Govt., Private and SRC. It was reported to be insufficient but no details had been given.
Seating arrangement & toilet facilities	No toilet facility in the centres.

<p>Facilities like lighting, drinking water, etc.</p> <p>Sports & recreational facilities</p>	<p>Lighting arrangement and space were reported to be inadequate.</p> <p>Seven items of sports were provided to each CEC.</p> <p>No TV and radio sets were given to CECs. .</p> <p>Details regarding recreation were not given in the report.</p>
<p><u>Quality of the delivery of programmes</u></p> <p>Sustainability/ Community Involvement</p>	<p>A very high score had been allocated to this head without any details regarding the efforts made. No reference to the membership and corpus fund.</p>
<p>Quality of the Preraks, their training and effectiveness of their work</p>	<p>All the Preraks had education above Xth std. and upto post-graduate level. Majority of them had worked as VTs in TLC earlier.</p> <p>It was reported that all Assistant Preraks and Preraks were trained and work attentively. However, no details given regarding training curriculum and duration.</p> <p>Nodal Preraks had difficulty in day-to-day monitoring because of paucity of the funds.</p> <p>Assistant Preraks and Preraks had maintained all types of records.</p> <p>Assistant Preraks and Preraks were quite aware of the programme contents of CE.</p>
<p>Planning and convergence with other ongoing programmes of ZSS</p>	<p>There was no linkage between JSS and ZSS since there was no Adult Education Officer for coordination.</p> <p>Information window was functional.</p>
<p>Mopping-up activities</p>	<p>A very high score of 46 out of 60 had been given to mop-up programme but no details were given in the report.</p>
<p>Quality of books and quality of services rendered in running library</p>	<p>All the three categories of books were purchased as per the norms and they included pleasure reading, information and vocational skills development.</p> <p>Charts posters and magazines were also available at the centres. The content analysis showed that the interest of neo-literates was the basic criterion for the purchase of books.</p>

	<p>Cost wise books were reasonably priced.</p> <p>It was also reported that both children and neo-literates visited library regularly but no records were kept.</p>
<p>Delivery of the four target specific programmes including specialized programmes like computer based literacy etc.</p>	<p>Only scoring had been given and the meager details given were too textual to corroborate with other sources.</p> <p>SHGs were formed and awareness generation programmes had been organized.</p>

Overall assessment of the evaluation done and implementation of CE Programme by the ZSS

1. Methodology of evaluation was not clear.
2. No sufficient details and justification given to the scores allotted.
3. Overall picture of the District programme was not emerging from the report.

Recommendation : Nil

Part-B: Conclusions

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS

1. Location of the centres

Out of 40 districts evaluated by the agencies, in 33 districts CE centres were located in Panchayat Bhawans, Government buildings and in schools. The buildings were reasonably in good condition and easily accessible to all.

In 5 districts, CECs were inaccessible as they were located outside the villages and in some cases a little far away also.

Majority of the centres had only one room which was not adequate for conducting the activities and programmes of CEP.

2. Furniture

Furniture, which included table, chairs, bookshelves, almirahs etc. were found to be adequate in number in the centres of 29 districts and in the another 10 districts they were very much inadequate in most of the centres. One of the evaluating agencies did not indicate the number.

3. Facilities

a) Light

Adequate lighting facilities were available in the centres located in 21 districts. In other districts this facility was available in about 50% of the centres, A few centres functioned only during day time and therefore light was not a problem.

Three evaluating agencies did not study this component at all.

b) Drinking water

Drinking water was available in almost all the centres of 25 districts and in 6 districts this facility was available in about 50% centres.

Nine evaluating agencies almost overlooked this component in their study.

c) Toilets

Toilet facilities were available in the centres only in 5 districts. In about 20 districts this facility was not available. 15 evaluating agencies had not reported about this component.

Non-availability of toilets was a discouragement to the participation of women in the programme.

Centres which were located in school buildings had both drinking water and toilet facilities.

4. Library books

Adequate number of books was found to have been supplied to all the centres. The number of books ranged from 520 to 750. However, no books were available in 43% centres of Mandi district, Himachal Pradesh.

5. Games and sports and musical instruments

Games and sports equipments were available in the centres of 20 districts. In 9 districts about 50% to 75% of the centres had these equipments.

Eleven evaluating agencies had not reported about their availability.

DELIVERY OF PROGRAMMES

1. Sustainability and Community participation

Sustainability

No clear picture emerged from the evaluation reports whether the community would be able to continue the centres when the Govt. grant was discontinued.

In about 11 districts the community members felt that they would not be able to carry on the centres on their own. In 5 districts, the Panchayat members were hopeful to continue the centres. In Kerala, the CECs would be able to continue as they could be funded by the Panchayats. In some districts the community participation was found to be weak. Not much efforts had been taken to raise corpus fund to sustain the programme. In the case of 2 districts, community members paid honorarium to Preraks when no Govt. grant came in time. In one district they paid the honorarium

of Preraks and electricity bill also. In some other cases they had come forward to provide accommodation for the centres.

Corpus Fund

In case of 8 districts the corpus fund raised was from Rs.70,000 to Rs. 73 lakh. In 4 districts the funds raised was between Rs.25,000/- to Rs.36,000/-. However, seven districts had not raised corpus fund at all.

In some cases the evaluating agency had not furnished the availability of amount in corpus fund.

2. Quality of Preraks

Minimum qualification of Preraks was found to be std. VII. But majority of them were High School pass and some were graduates and post graduates.

Six evaluating agencies were silent on this component. Majority of them had experience between one to three years.

All the Preraks were trained. The duration ranged from 3 to 15 days. In some districts the training was found to be residential. In some cases the number of trainees in a batch was too large.

3. Convergence

Convergence with other departments means adoption of CECs by development departments as venue for dissemination of information about their programmes, a place to discuss about problems and for solutions.

Only in 6 districts, some departments and organizations assisted the centres in their programmes. Among them were Rotary and Lions clubs, JSSs, Departments of Family Welfare, Forest and Environment.

About 7 districts were found to have developed convergence with other departments in the real sense. They were - Nizamabad, Bangalore city, Chamrajnagar, Hoshiarpur, Ajmer, Idukki and Kasargod.

4. Mop-up activities

Twelve evaluating agencies had not studied this component.

In case of 7 districts, only pass percentage was given and no other detail.

Only the evaluating agencies of Bharatpur, Dausa, Kota, Sriganganagar and Udaipur furnished all relevant information. Minimum pass result was found to be from 50% to 73%. Same was the case with three other districts where the success rate was 58% to 88%.

5. Quality of books, services rendered and Information Window

Majority of the library users were neo-literates (about 60%), followed by school students/children (about 30%) and other educated persons in the village (10%). Therefore, the books should have been first classified into two categories - books suitable for neo-literates and students from the point of view of font and content. To do this, content analysis of books was a must.

Out of 40 agencies, 28 had not done the content analysis to assess the usefulness of the books for the library users. None of the books supplied in the districts of Kerala were suitable for neo-literates because they were printed in small type.

The books covered different topics of interests, like stories, general information and information about vocations.

The titles of books supplied to CECs ranged from 126 to 735.

Average issue of books to the readers per day was 8.

Book reading sessions were organized in only two districts.

The information window functioned in only two districts.

6. Target Specific Programmes

In this the agencies had reported mostly about the skill training programmes organized and the number of persons trained. No details as to how many had benefited and what problems they faced, etc.

Similarly the agencies had given only the number of SHGs formed. They had not studied in detail regarding the membership, economic benefits, if any, number of SHGs registered with the banks, etc.

Only in the case of Ajmer district, complete information was provided by the evaluating agency.

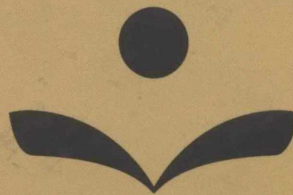
7. Equivalency programme

Equivalency programmes started for different grades in Kasargod, Idukki and Hoshiarpur seemed to have high success rate.

Complete information about the programmes organized was reported only by the evaluating agencies of Sriganganagar, Kota, Tonk, Alwar, Dausa, Barmer, and Udaipur.

Eight evaluating agencies had not reported about the programme at all.

हर महिला साक्षर, हम साक्षर



साक्षर भारत

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